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## DECISION REVERSED BY SUPREME COURT IN NEWBERRY CASE

Corrupt Practices Act Held Un-  
constitutional and Regulation  
of Primary Elections Under  
It Is Found Unwarranted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

In a far-reaching decision handed down yesterday, the Supreme Court of the United States freed Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, and reversed the sentence of the Federal Court in Grand Rapids whereby, in March, 1920, Mr. Newberry was convicted of conspiracy to violate the Corrupt Practices Act and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary in Fort Leavenworth and to pay a \$10,000 fine. The reversal of judgment applies also to Senator Newberry's co-defendants.

The decision, which is one of the most important in election history in the United States, took the ground that the Corrupt Practices Act, under which the Michigan Senator was sentenced, is unconstitutional, and that the regulation of "primaries" by it is without warrant under Section 4, Article 1, of the Constitution of the United States.

The importance of the decision lies not so much in the freeing of the Michigan Senator as in the setback which it might give to the efforts that have been made by Congress to regulate elections for federal offices and to reduce corruption in political campaigning.

Division in Court  
An important feature of the decision, however, is that only four of the nine judges declared without reservation that the Corrupt Practices Act of 1910 was unconstitutional. Four of the Justices, in fact, said that Congress did have the right to enact the Corrupt Practices Act and supported the decision to reverse the lower court finding only on the ground that Judge Clarence W. Sessions, who tried the Newberry case, had grossly misconstrued the statute. While the entire court favored the reversal, the division of the Justices showed important shades of opinion. Here is the way the court divided:

Four Justices, Justice Clark McReynolds, Willis Van Devanter, Oliver Wendell Holmes and William R. Day, decided that the constitutional provision giving Congress authority to regulate elections did not apply to "primaries," which did not exist at the time.

Four Justices, Chief Justice Edward Douglass White, Mahlon Pitney, Louis D. Brandeis and John H. Clark, held that the Corrupt Practices Act was constitutional, but favored reversal of judgment on the ground that the trial judge misconstrued the 1910 statute.

One Justice, Joseph McKenna, in a separate opinion, declared that the Corrupt Practices Act was unconstitutional at the time of its passage in 1910, though he reserved his judgment as to its constitutionality if it had been passed after the enactment of the Seventeenth Amendment in 1912, which provided for the direct popular election of senators.

Net Result of Decision

The net result of the decision is that the act is ruled contrary to the powers granted Congress in Section 4, Article 1 of the Constitution. Justice McReynolds, who read the reversal opinion, took the ground that an "election" as defined in the section in question did not contemplate "primaries," which had not yet come into existence. Chief Justice White, on the other hand, took the broad ground that "election" meant all the machinery of election, and, evidently thinking of the southern states, pointed out that primaries were often equivalent to final election.

"The ultimate question for solution here," said Justice McReynolds, "is

whether in the grant of power to regulate the manner of holding elections Congress may fix the maximum sum which a candidate therein may spend, or advise or cause to be contributed and spent by others, to procure his nomination.

"We find no support in reason or authority for the argument that because the offices were created by the Constitution, Congress has some indefinite, undefined power over elections for senators and representatives not derived from Section 4.

Constitution Quoted

"Section 4, Article 1 of the Constitution, provides:

"The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislatures thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations except as to the place of choosing senators."

"Here is the source of Congressional power over the elections specified. Primaries are in no sense elections for an office, but merely methods by which party adherents agree upon candidates whom they intend to offer and support for ultimate choice by all qualified electors," reads the decision.

Justice McReynolds held that the Seventeenth, or direct election Amendment, did not undertake to modify Article 1, Section 4, the source of congressional power to regulate the times, places and manner of holding elections.

"We cannot conclude that authority to control party primaries or conventions for designating candidates was bestowed on Congress by the grant of power to regulate the manner of holding elections. The fair intendment of the words does not extend so far; the framers of the Constitution did not ascribe to them any such meaning. Nor is this control necessary in order to effectuate the power expressly granted.

"On the other hand, its exercise would interfere with purely domestic affairs of the state and infringe upon liberties reserved to the people."

Chief Justice White, dissenting from the opinion of the majority, but concurring with a modification in the judgment of reversal, said in part: "Although I am unable to concur in the conclusion of the want of power of Congress and in the judgment of reversal as rendered, I am nevertheless of the opinion that there should be a judgment of reversal without prejudice to a new trial because of the grave misapprehension and gross misapplication of the statute upon which the conviction and sentence were based."

Progressive Senators Disappointed

The decision of the court in the Newberry case caused great interest in congressional circles and particularly in the United States Senate, in the lobbies of which groups of senators gathered to discuss it. Progressive senators took the verdict as a grave disappointment to the forces fighting against corruption practices.

Leading Progressives like William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, and William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, while according full weight to the statement of Chief Justice White that the manner in which the trial judge in Grand Rapids handled the case justified a reversal in favor of Mr. Newberry, declared that his argument defending the constitutionality of the Corrupt Practices Act was "simply unanswerable."

Senator Kenyon announced his intention to prepare without delay an amendment to the Constitution which would put beyond peradventure the power of Congress to regulate elections as provided in the act of 1910, assailed by the majority of the Supreme Court. Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, said that the amendment should go further than the regulation of elections for members of Congress and should apply to presidential primaries, so as to impose regulations and restrictions of a similar character on all the states.

## PANAMA CALLED ON TO GIVE UP LAND

United States Expects Prompt  
Steps to Be Taken to Trans-  
fer Jurisdiction of Territory  
Awarded to Costa Rica

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The note of the Government of Panama received by the State Department on April 21 has been answered by the Secretary of State in a note delivered to the Government of Panama by the American Minister yesterday.

The Secretary of State stated that had been said before regarding the boundary between Panama and Costa Rica and then answered the questions raised by the Panama note under consideration. The note in part follows:

"This government believes it would be inadmissible to interpret its obligations to the Republic of Panama as embracing an obligation to support any claims for adjoining territory which might be advanced by the Government of Panama. The Government of the United States must again state, in the most positive manner, that its duty to guarantee and maintain the independence of Panama requires it to inquire into the merits of any controversies relating to the boundaries of the Republic of Panama, in order that it may satisfy itself as to the true extent of the territory of Panama. The fact that the 'Rights of Jurisdiction and Territorial Sovereignty of Panama,' as stated by the Government of Panama, emanate 'from colonial titles, and from acts of possession, or from arbitrary decisions,' cannot be deemed as in any way entitling the Government of Panama to demand the occupation of territory which it is not a part of the Republic of Panama.

Two Questions Recognized

"As to the statement contained in the note of the Government of Panama that it does not accept as correct an attempt to separate the boundary question into two parts, it should be sufficient to point out that this separation was unequivocally recognized by the Porras-Anderson agreement between the Republic of Panama and the Republic of Costa Rica.

"The fact that the boundary line on the Pacific side could no longer be the subject of dispute was specifically set forth in the communication from the Secretary of State of the United States under date of October 20, 1914.

"The contentions with respect to the award of the Chief Justice of the United States as to the boundary line on the Atlantic side cannot be deemed by this government to affect in any manner the finality of the Loubet award with respect to the boundary line upon the Pacific side. There appears to this government to be no foundation for the claim that the Government of Panama is entitled to retain territory on the Pacific side which confessedly does not belong to Panama because the Government of Panama is not satisfied with the award of the Chief Justice of the United States as to other territory on the Atlantic side.

No Valid Ground of Objection

"Nor is this government able to find any valid ground for objection to the award of the Chief Justice of the United States with respect to the latter territory.

"When the Chief Justice of the United States determined that the boundary between the two countries as defined in his award was the one 'most in accordance with the correct interpretation and true intention' of the former award, the two parties to the dispute were, by their most solemn engagement, bound to accept his determination.

"From every point of view, when the Chief Justice of the United States as arbitrator fixed the boundary line on the Atlantic side as starting at the mouth of the Sixolas River and thence running as described to the point near the ninth degree of north latitude beyond Cerro Pando on the Central Cordillera, he acted in exact compliance with the obligation imposed upon him by the acceptance of the submission.

Prompt Transfer Expected

"It is precisely because of its friendship for the Republic of Panama, as well as because of its desire to assure itself that the peace of Central America is maintained on a stable basis guaranteed by the scrupulous observance of international obligations, that the Government of the United States feels compelled to state that it expects the Government of Panama to take steps promptly to transfer the exercise of jurisdiction from the territory awarded to Costa Rica by the Loubet award, at present occupied by the civil authorities of the Government of Panama, in an orderly manner, to the Government of Costa Rica. Unless such steps are taken within a reasonable time the Government of the United States will find itself compelled to proceed in the manner which may be requisite in order that it may assure itself that the exercise of jurisdiction is appropriately transferred and that the boundary line on the Pacific side, as defined in the Loubet award, and on the Atlantic side, as determined by the award of the Chief Justice of the United States, is physically laid down in the manner provided in Articles II and VII of the Porras-Anderson Treaty."

## NEWS SUMMARY

The allied Supreme Council has decided to present an ultimatum to Germany within a few days. Should Germany reject the terms, and fail to provide suitable guarantees for payment of the £6,600,000,000, the allied troops will march into the Ruhr coal fields. The final drawing up of the ultimatum and the formal signing of the agreement, according to Mr. Briand, have been put off till today. Germany will be called upon to acknowledge her obligations to pay the above amount by the issue of bonds carrying interest at 5 per cent, and to pay £100,000,000 per annum plus 25 per cent value of her exports.

It now appears that at the beginning of the allied conference, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Briand started from opposite poles as far as their policy was concerned, the former asking for delay and the latter demanding instant action. It is understood that the Germans are given opportunity to make a last-minute effort to avoid occupation of the Ruhr. The allied terms will be forwarded to Germany about Saturday next, accompanied with a demand for fulfillment and guarantee. The operations, if agreed upon, will take the form of a British naval demonstration off Hamburg and Bremen. According to Count Storza, the Italian view is that Germany should be given an opportunity to make her reply and her dispositions as to the manner of payment demanded by the Allies.

In Paris it is believed that Germany's reply, in view of the demand for guarantees and for an unconditional acceptance of the findings of the Reparations Commission, cannot be other than unsatisfactory to the Allies. The guarantees will take the form of a commission of debt having large powers to control German customs and finance. The movement of French troops is proceeding, and reserves will be called up. Thus the promise of "instant" action is held to be fulfilled, though troop concentrations must take days.

The reports that a Jewish defense guard has been formed in Russia to protect the race against pogroms appear to have originated in certain organizations formed there to protect Jews at the time of the revolution. Further color has been lent to the story by the alleged result of making of five "armies" to spread Communism throughout the world. Each is made up of nationals of different countries, composing the nucleus of a trained body of propagandists to be launched on any country in which rebellion can be fostered. This far-reaching scheme had its inception among the Jews of Russia, who look to that country for organized world control by Jewry.

The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday reversed the conviction of Senator Newberry of Michigan on a charge of violation in the primary election of the Corrupt Practices Act, declaring that Congress has no power under the Constitution to regulate primaries. The progressives in Congress have been aroused by the decision and have announced that they intend to propose a constitutional amendment providing for congressional control over primaries.

The question whether withdrawal of United States troops from Germany would be a necessary result of making peace by congressional resolution is understood to be disturbing the Republican leaders. The indications that President Harding and Secretary Hughes gave assurances to Mr. Viviani that the American forces would not be withdrawn is troubling the irreconcilables, who desire a resolution calling for withdrawal. Senator Lodge is declaring that Congress has no power under the Constitution to regulate primaries. The progressives in Congress have been aroused by the decision and have announced that they intend to propose a constitutional amendment providing for congressional control over primaries.

The firm tone hitherto taken by the United States in the matter of the Panama-Costa Rica boundary dispute is maintained in the latest note from Washington, which informs Panama that the State Department expects prompt steps to be taken to transfer jurisdiction over the territory awarded to Costa Rica by the arbitrators.

President Harding denied that he had the intention, as reported, of appointing a diplomatic representative to the Vatican.

A trade court for arbitration of disputes between business houses has been established in Chicago. It is modeled on a similar board in London and is said to be the first of the kind in the United States. It is designed to expedite settlement of such disputes with a minimum of expense and delay.

Representative Porter, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, has called on the Secretary of State to inform Congress of the condition of the Mexican and Central American oil fields. He declares that if, as reported, these fields are exhausted, the government should take steps to develop new oil resources.

The marine strike in the United States, now in the incipient stage, is regarded by Secretary Hoover as having grave possibilities for the commerce of the country. Three government departments are engaged in an effort to bring about a settlement before the walkout spreads. Rear Admiral Benson promises protection to men who remain at work on Shipping Board vessels.

## PLANS TO SPREAD BOLSHEVIST IDEAS

Far-Reaching Scheme for World  
Domination by Jews Is Alleged  
—Russia Declared to Be  
Cradle of Organization

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)

The reports that have appeared in the press from time to time stating that a "Jewish defense guard" has been formed in Russia with the object of protecting the Jewish communities against pogroms appear to have their foundation in certain organizations that were formed at the outset of the Russian revolution with the object of the protection of the Jews in Russia. Further color has been lent to the story owing to the recent important events in Russia, which have led to the formation of no less than five "armies," whose avowed intention is to spread Communism throughout the world, so a high authority of the old regime at the Russian Embassy in London informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

This Russian authority, who for his own reasons, desires to remain incognito, stated that these five armies have been formed by Leon Trotsky and are each composed of the nationals of different European countries and are intended to comprise the nucleus of a trained body of propagandists that will be held ready to be launched on any country in which rebellion can be fostered. An instance was cited of one of these known as the "Germany Army" in whose ranks, it was stated, there are some 14,000 persons.

Financial Control of Russia

Each individual has been trained in secret and intricate methods, by which this doctrine can be spread throughout the district to which he may be appointed, and plans have already been made whereby he can immediately gather round him all the potential elements of the Communist center of which he would be head. This far-reaching scheme for world domination, it was stated, had its inception amongst the Jews of Russia and is backed by influential Jews in many parts of the world, who look to Russia as the cradle from which may spring an organized control by Jewry that may spread throughout the civilized world.

As far as financial control goes, it was stated that the Jews have already got Russia completely within their power and hardly anything can be bought or sold without the cooperation of a Jewish factor. To western ears schemes of this sort, he said, might very well seem far-fetched, but he assured The Christian Science Monitor's representative that it was nevertheless a fact and fully recognized by the Russian Soviet Government as a potent weapon, as are also the Jewish defense guards that exist in every large city and community where feeling against the Jews runs high.

Transport Breaks Down

But, it was stated, little or nothing can be done to alter present conditions as not only the commissars but the government itself is in the hands of Jews and the conditions to which Russia has been allowed to sink, he declared, are beyond description.

Latest reports show that not more than 3500 locomotives remain in Russia and no less than 35 lines of railway have been completely ceased operations, whilst on the line from Petrograd to Moscow there is only one train run each day, from Moscow to Kiev there is only a weekly service, from Moscow to Volga only one train runs each day, and from Moscow to Siberia all locomotion has ceased. This lack of transport, he said, results in a lack of food and fuel, as well as the very necessities of existence in the cities. The peasants will grow nothing beyond their bare wants with the result that the conditions in the cities are simply appalling and, the informant said, would not be believed if an attempt were made to describe them.

## NO REPRESENTATIVE AT VATICAN PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Reports have been current in Washington that President Harding was to appoint a diplomatic representative of the United States to the Vatican, in consequence of which many inquiries have been made at the White House as to the probability of such an appointment, when it was to be made, and who would represent the United States in that capacity. In consequence of these inquiries, the President decided to put at rest all such rumors, and yesterday announced publicly that no consideration had been given to the taking of such a step, and that there will be no occasion to consider it unless Congress should, by the enactment of law, provide for such representation. The President does not announce that any such proposal has been made to Congress.

So far as can be ascertained, the purpose of those who desire to see the United States represented at the Vatican has been to create the impression that something of the kind is

being considered, preparatory to asking for legislation on the subject. The historic position of this government in regard to the absolute separation of church and state makes the possibility of Congress enacting legislation to provide for a diplomatic representative to the Vatican extremely slight.

## PLAN URGED FOR RECALLING TROOPS

Irreconcilables in the United  
States Senate Ready to Press  
Such Action When Peace  
Resolution Is Finally Passed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Flushed with victory over the success they have met in their efforts to get the Administration to sponsor the passage of the Knox resolution, the "irreconcilables" in Congress are now considering the next step in their campaign to free the United States of all European entanglements and of all obligations under the Treaty of Versailles.

Whatever President Harding or Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, may have said with regard to the Treaty of Versailles, and as to the possibility of making it the basis of adjustment, it is becoming apparent that senatorial leaders, particularly the "irreconcilable" vanguard, views with impatience whatever assurances have been given to the Allies of continued American support. They make no attempt to hide their belief that the passage of the resolution is the end of American participation with the Allies.

They have set about to bring the Administration round to their point of view, and now they see clearly an issue of first-rate importance rising just in the offing. A few days, and the issue will be reached. It will inevitably take the form of whether or not American troops are to be withdrawn from Europe following the declaration of a technical state of peace with the former enemy powers.

Direct Action Proposed

There is already considerable talk of a resolution recommending the withdrawal of troops. Because of the known assurances of continued support given by the Administration to the allied powers, the manner of procedure with regard to such a withdrawal resolution is causing some worry, but the "irreconcilables," while not disposed to force an issue with the Administration, are hopeful that the signing of the peace resolution will be the prelude to the withdrawal of American forces.

During the discussion of the Knox resolution in the United States Senate, there was a noticeable silence on the part of Republican leaders as to the policy with regard to the maintenance or the withdrawal of American troops on the Rhine. It was apparently a question which Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, majority leader, was not disposed to discuss, the reason being that he realized that the issue was, from an international standpoint, much more serious than the declaration of a resolution restoring a technical state of peace.

Even the "irreconcilables" kept silent, although they have privately expressed the belief that the matter will inevitably be raised at the moment peace is technically declared. Democratic leaders pointed out that withdrawal would automatically follow the peace declaration, and that whether the first move was made by Germany or by the friends of withdrawal in Congress, this very embarrassing question is likely to follow in natural sequence from the signing of the peace resolution.

President's Plans Ignored

There is every indication that neither President Harding nor Secretary Hughes contemplated the withdrawal of troops in the immediate future. It was stated during the presence here of René Viviani, the French envoy to the United States, that the one point he stressed above all others was that the notion of the American force should remain, for the time being, in Europe. That he received some kind of assurance to this effect was plainly indicated.

Senator Lodge and other Republican senators representing the Administration, are said to be embarrassed over the possibility that the extremists in the Senate and in the House may raise the question of withdrawal prematurely. Unlike Democratic leaders, Mr. Lodge believes that the President would have ample power to retain American troops, even if a state of technical peace existed.

The Republican leader pointed to the presence of American troops in Haiti and San Domingo in time of peace, but the Democrats were not slow to point out that the analogy is far from the mark, as there are treaties with these countries, whereas there would be no treaty with Germany and the latter country would have a perfect right to require the withdrawal of American troops.

No secret has been made of the fact that the "irreconcilables" have all along regarded the peace declaration merely as a step in the process of getting the United States free from the Treaty of Versailles. Withdrawal is regarded by them as the next step. At the moment they are considering the best way of doing this.

## ULTIMATUM TO BE SENT TO BERLIN BY SUPREME COUNCIL

Failing Acceptance by Germany  
of Allied Terms for Payment  
Troops Will March Into Ruhr  
Coal Field in 12 Days' Time

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)

The Supreme Council has decided to present an ultimatum to the German Government within a few days, as soon as the terms have been formulated, and, failing acceptance of its obligations and the provision of suitable guarantees for payment of £6,600,000,000, allied troops will march into the Ruhr coal field in 12 days. Meanwhile military, and possibly naval, preparations will go forward, so that no time may be lost in carrying out the sanctions in the event of noncompliance by Germany.

The financial terms embodied in the ultimatum formed the subject of a protracted discussion at No. 10 Downing street this evening. Only after a four hours' sitting was a substantial agreement reached, though the work was not completed, and the formal signing of the agreement, according to Aristide Briand, has been delayed till Tuesday, when the naval and military experts will be called in for consultation and the drafting committee will present its final draft of the ultimatum. This draft is expected to occupy the committee's attention all through the night.

Proposed Bond Issue

Germany will be called upon to acknowledge her obligations to pay the Reparations Commission's figure of £6,600,000,000 by the issue of bonds carrying interest at 5 per cent.

She will be required to pay £100,000,000 per annum, plus 25 per cent of the value of her exports. When these payments amount to more than the sum required to pay the interest on the bonds already issued the Reparations Commission will then be entitled to require the issue of further bonds, the evident intention being, The Christian Science Monitor learns, to proportion the German obligations, after a certain sum, according to her ability to pay.

Certain bonds are to be issued at once, others in November next and others at intervals according to Germany's increasing prosperity as indicated by the rising yield from the 25 per cent levy on exports. Provision for the amortization is still the subject of discussion by the Supreme Council, and no authoritative details are yet divulged. The proceeds of certain German revenues, for example the customs, are to be appropriated by the German Government to the service of the annual payment of the £100,000,000 and the indefinite sum from exports, so that they may be guaranteed to the Allies.

Allies in Agreement

General agreement as to future action, on the lines outlined in the cable to The Christian Science Monitor on Sunday, was arrived at after half an hour this morning. The outside world is in no position to know to what extent concessions were made inside the conference room during the discussion between Mr. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George over the weekend. The fact remains, however, that at the beginning of the conference, each started from opposite poles of policy, the French Premier demanding instant action, the British equally emphatic for delay.

The semi-official explanations made to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor have almost anxiously avoided the word "compromise" for the sake of public opinion in both countries and even the more dangerous word "concession." It is found, nevertheless, that the Germans are given an opportunity to make a last minute effort to avoid the occupation of the Ruhr district which, in the opinion of British Labor, would hit the British coal industry as hard as the present national strike is doing. To soothe French opinion, it is carefully pointed out that there is really no delay entailed in the procedure that has been agreed upon.

Preparations to Be Begun

It will take 12 days, stated Mr. Briand, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and other journalists, to complete the necessary preparations for the advance into the Ruhr district. These preparations will be set in motion immediately, and meanwhile the allied experts will complete the formulation of terms upon which Germany will be called upon to liquidate their obligations. These terms will be forwarded to the German Government about next Saturday, accompanied by a demand for fulfillment, and also a demand for guarantees against payment. There will thus be an interval of several days between the delivery of the terms and the date when the sanctions may be put into force. Mr. Briand expressed satisfaction with this arrangement, which he regards as equivalent to the original French demand.

Mr. Briand was a member of the drafting committee which considered this plan, originally proposed by Mr. Jaspard, the Belgian Foreign Minister. Other members of the committee were Mr. Jaspard, Earl Curzon, Count Storza and Baron Hayashi, and they

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## INDEX FOR MAY 3, 1921

Business and Finance.....	Page 7
Primary Cotton Goods Markets	
Good Prospects for Starches	
Prospects of the Yer-Moulen Scheme	
Australian Stock Exchange Bunter	
Bank Depositors to Be Paid Off	
Financial Problem of Street Lines	
Plans to Refund Short Term Debt	
Cheese.....	Page 8
Editorials.....	Page 14
"Pittsburgh Plus" and Fair Business	
Albania and the Greek Epitrotes	
The New Foreign Policy	
The Birmingham Repertory Theater	
Editorial Notes	
General News.....	
Ultimatum to Be Sent to Berlin by	
Supreme Council.....	1
Decision Reversed by Supreme Court	
in Newberry Case.....	1
Panama Called On to Give Up Land	
.....	1
Plans to Spread Bolshevist Ideas	
.....	1
News Summary.....	1
Plan Urged for Recalling Troops	
.....	1
"Armenian Home" in Turkey Opposed	
.....	1
Challenges Issued to the Dry Forces	
.....	1
Swiss Protest in Free Zone Dispute	
.....	1
Mr. Alba's Call to Spanish Liberals	
.....	1
Dark Days Are Passing in Hungary	
.....	1
Irish Activities in Victoria Criticized	
.....	1
British Women Lay Plans for Future	
.....	1
Trial of Sales Tax Favored	
.....	1
Packer Control Law Is Expected	
.....	1
Trade Openings Seen in the Levant	
.....	1
Action on Dry Bill Is Attacked.....	10
Trade Court Set Up in Chicago.....	10
Illustrations.....	
The Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, Udine	
.....	
Mari Girl Porter.....	3
Jarrah Trees of West Australia.....	4
The Singer Tower, New York.....	13
Labor.....	
Marine Strike in United States.....	6
Reform Program of British Labor.....	6
Special Articles.....	
A Bookman's Memories.....	3
September in the Hills Near Udine.....	3
Baths of London.....	3
Farming in the Maru Country.....	3
The Giant Trees of Australia.....	4
Sporting.....	Page 8
Chicago Tennis Outlook Bright	
G. H. Ruth Scores Sixth Home Run	
G. L. Kelly Scores Seventh Home Run	
Australians Take First Cricket Match	
Cutting Winner in Final Round	
Start Cricket Matches Soon	
Theaters.....	Page 12
Enriquez Borrás Interviewed	
"Bull Dog Drummond" in London	
Paris Dance Program With Music	
Walter Hampden Reviews "Macbeth"	
"Japanese Plays at Wellesley"	
Pasadena Film Play Produced	
The Home Forum.....	Page 13
Government by Divine Principle	
Quotations of an Essayist	

were unanimous in their report. The Christian Science Monitor is informed. While they sat at the Foreign Office on Monday morning, the allied experts also were at work on the formulation of the terms of the ultimatum to Germany.

#### No Blockade Planned

Provisions for guarantees and for a progressive scheme of sanctions to be applied from time to time should the guarantees be broken, were the subject of deliberation. Naval operations, if finally agreed upon will not take the form of a blockade, it is stated, but will be limited to a British naval demonstration off Hamburg and Bremen.

Count Storpa presented the Italian view to The Christian Science Monitor's representative regarding the enforcement of the sanctions against Germany. He stated that while Italy is wholeheartedly with France, Britain and Belgium as to the necessity for compelling Germany to pay reparations, and that an ultimatum be presented, there was at the same time considerable doubt as to the advisability of the French proposals, failing a satisfactory answer from Germany, to advance into the Ruhr district. "Germany," he said, "should be given time and opportunity to make her reply and also she should be given a chance to make her own dispositions as to the manner of payment demanded by the Allies."

#### United Front Necessary

At the same time, he said, it is most important that the Allies should present a united front at this critical period of European history. The enforcement of payment is of paramount interest to all, the method of enforcement is secondary and, if Britain, Belgium and France should decide that the French proposal for an advance into the Ruhr district is the only way in which Germany can be compelled to meet her obligations then, he said, Italy will most assuredly give her support.

Even though Germany should agree to the demand of the Allies, he considers there will still be considerable difficulty to meet in the way of obtaining satisfactory guarantees for German good faith. Count Storpa thinks it must be obvious to all that good and sufficient guarantees must be forthcoming, if France is to be expected to forgo her proposed advance which she will be in a position to make in a few days time.

Meantime, he said, Germany will have full opportunity to consider her position and decide what reply she will make. This reply, to be satisfactory to the Allies, must take the form of a simple Yes or No. There is considerable doubt in authoritative quarters as to whether she will return a direct answer, and it is not considered unlikely that her reply to the Allies will contain such qualifications as will render it unacceptable.

#### France Ready

Orders Are Awaited to Start Preparations for Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless. PARIS, France (Monday)—There is no attempt to disguise the anxiety at the resistance to immediate action that England has opposed to France. France has made up her mind to have no further delay; no ultimatum. It is explained, however, that although the plan for an ultimatum is accepted, there is no real delay since, in any case, the preparations for the occupation would have taken a week or 10 days.

It is still believed that, faced with the demand for unconditional acceptance of the findings of the Reparations Commission and for the giving of guarantees to the Allies, the German reply will be unsatisfactory and France, after all, will carry out her intentions. It is emphasized that even the offering of new pledges on the basis of a debt of 132,000,000,000 marks will not be sufficient. The nature of the guarantees will be the institution of a sort of commission of debt, such as exists for Turkey, which will have large powers to control German customs and finance.

#### Economic Control Essential

Apparently, however, there may not be exploitation of the Ruhr district even in the event of the occupation of the Ruhr. Of course a simple military occupation in itself will yield nothing. It will be unproductive and hardly affect the situation of Germany economically, though costing France a great deal. A careful distinction should be made between occupational sanctions and economic control for the purpose of utilizing German resources and imposing levies on Germany.

The "Matin" on this subject replies to those who may be disappointed at the apparent postponement of military measures by insisting on the inevitable lapse of time in mobilizing troops. It adds, striking a somewhat different note from that which has been sounded, that if, without occupying the Ruhr area, France obliges Germany to disarm, to pay what is owing, and to submit to control over her financial administration, would not Mr. Briand be right in refusing to isolate France and to impose upon her a crushing task? The crushing task does not consist in the military operations which France can carry out without the help of anybody, but in making of the Ruhr district a field of exploitation and a means of payment without the cooperation of England.

#### Troops Being Moved

"It is supposed for a single instant," the paper continues, "that we can take and tax as we please the coal and metallurgical products of the Ruhr. If our allies deliberately oppose our decisions? There would only remain for us to occupy a part of Germany in imposing on our country sacrifices in men and money which

might be entirely unproductive. However unpleasant may be that prospect, Mr. Briand will not hesitate. If he does not succeed in obtaining what he judges essential, that is, the immediate launching of our military measures."

This declaration is apparently interpreted as meaning that, whether there is exploitation or not, orders for the recall of the class of 1919, which will furnish 150,000 men, and for the definite preparation of the onward march must be sent at once.

Today a telegram, giving final instructions, is awaited from Mr. Briand. It is expected this afternoon, whatever happens at London. The concentration of troops is indeed reported to be proceeding. Thus the promise of instant action is held to be fulfilled, even though later on, their acceptance by Germany renders them useless. A cavalry regiment has left Lyons for the frontier and other units are being moved. Reserves will be called up individually and three days will be given them to join their depots. The only exceptions to the order of recall in their class are students and men who live in the devastated regions.

All reports agree that there were moments at London when agreement seemed impossible and rupture inevitable. Mr. Briand can act in no other way, since French opinion almost unanimously demands deeds and not words. Whether the compromise will be approved and the full surrender of Germany during the week, making the execution of Marshal Foch's plan unnecessary, will be found sufficient by public opinion, remains to be seen. It may at least be said that there is some slackening of the tension that has prevailed.

#### PLANS TO PREVENT IMPORTING OF COAL

LONDON, England (Monday)—With the British miners' strike now in its second month, the announcement was made today of a move by the Labor interests to keep coal mined on the Continent out of Great Britain. The coal crisis was the subject of a conference this morning between Robert Williams, general secretary of the Transport Workers, and Edo Fimmen, president of the International Transport Workers Federation, after which Mr. Williams issued this statement: "Mr. Fimmen has given every guarantee that the Dutch, French, Belgian, German and Austrian workers are determined to prevent the export of coal to Great Britain." The statement also said:

"The movement to prevent the British Government utilizing foreign coal for bunkering purposes is being strengthened by the cooperation of the men employed at ports where the workers are affiliated with the Transport Workers Federation. Any attempt to introduce foreign coal will lead to the entire stoppage of work in those ports and the National Union of Railwaymen will continue to cooperate by refusing to handle any coal brought from overseas."

"We feel that the position in Great Britain is such that a spark dropped at this moment will cause a conflagration greater in dimensions than even the proposed plan of a national strike."

#### WORK OF LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The truth about the League of Women Voters as it functions locally in New York City is that it focuses its attention on three distinct lines of work, educational, legislative and political, according to Miss Mary Garrett Hay, its chairman. The league, she says, does all in its power to help voters make an intelligent choice. Educationally, it presents all sides of a question, but leaves the voter free to select her own viewpoint. Legislatively, it furnishes data about pending legislation and helps the voter to champion or oppose bills that are for or against the welfare of the community, regardless of the party, class, or interest introducing or endorsing the respective measures. Politically, according to Miss Hay, the league is neither a menace to American institutions, as Gov. N. L. Miller once characterized it, nor a rival of the parties. On the other hand it often supplements the work of the parties by getting women voters out to enroll, register and vote; by explaining to them the platforms and policies of the parties; by teaching in classes voting procedure and the technique of watching at the polls and by urging all voters to perform their political duties regularly and conscientiously.

#### LORD DERBY'S IRISH VISIT UNOFFICIAL

LONDON, England (Monday)—The recent visit of the Earl of Derby to Ireland, during which he explored the possibilities of peace, was undertaken purely on his own responsibility and initiative, it was stated in the House of Commons today by Edward Shortt, Secretary for Home Affairs, in answer to questions.

He added that Lord Derby had not been intrusted by the government with any mission.

#### NEW IRISH VICEROY SWORN IN AT DUBLIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Viscount Fitzalan of Derwent, formerly Lord Edmund Talbot, the new Viceroy of Ireland, arrived today, landing at Kingstown from the mail steamer without ceremony. He drove to the Viceroy's Lodge in a private motor. At noon he was sworn in at Dublin Castle as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the presence of a full attendance of the privy council.

#### "ARMENIAN HOME" IN TURKEY OPPOSED

American Committee in Memorandum Declares That Such a "Home" Would Destroy the Independence of Armenia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Armenians, as represented by the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, will hear nothing of a "national home" within Turkey and they oppose the idea tooth and nail. They object to it principally because it abrogates the three fundamental points which the Sevres Treaty recognizes in respect of Armenia and because it destroys the possibility of the independence and unity of the country.

Accordingly a memorandum was recently prepared and presented to the Secretary of State, Mr. Charles E. Hughes. In the course of this well-reasoned statement, the origin of the idea of an "Armenian Home" is traced. It appears that it cropped up in London, in one of 13 proposals submitted by Mr. Lloyd George as a basis for the revision of the Treaty of Sevres. But it was first carried to the United States "from America by certain Americans," who represented that the setting up of an "Armenian Home" in Turkey, independent of the Armenian Republic, was favored by the consensus of American opinion.

#### Armenian Independence Menaced

But the proposal of an "Armenian Home" in Turkey, it is declared in the memorandum, arbitrarily and unjustly abrogates the independence of Armenia; breaks Armenia definitely into two parts, and favors the designation of an inland region as an "Armenian Home," with a questionable right of economic outlet to the sea through Turkish territory. Such a state cannot possibly exist as a political entity, alike for the lack of population and of economic resources.

The wording of the proposal made by the powers to the Turks would clearly indicate that the Turks are not to renounce their sovereignty over the territories that might be earmarked as an "Armenian Home," which will be but a supposedly autonomous Armenian province in Turkey, under Turkish suzerainty. Such, it is believed, was the intent of the powers who made the proposal, and of the Turks, who have given their prior consent thereto. And, indeed, in the absence of any specific provision to the contrary, no other construction can be placed upon the proposal.

That, in view of the existing conditions in the four Turkish Armenian provinces, where there are now nearly 400,000 non-Armenians, and the reduced numbers of Turkish Armenians, an "Armenian Home" in Turkey is clearly impracticable requires no further argument, except that nothing but the assurance of the erection of an independent, united, and viable Armenian state, which can only promise permanence and security, can induce nearly 800,000 refugees and expropriated Armenians to return to their home land.

But it has been clearly shown that the Armenian rights in Turkey, as provided in the Sevres Treaty, can be protected only on the basis of treating the Armenian case as a unit, and that a division of the Armenian case into Turkish and Russian parts will unavoidably destroy the major part of Armenian rights in Turkey.

#### Turkish and Russian Parts

It should be clear in connection with the subject under discussion that the terms "Turkish Armenia" and "Russian Armenia" are used purely to denote geographical divisions. Russian and Turkish Armenians are one in origin, in language, in faith and in national aspirations. Of the 2,100,000 Armenians who are now in the Transcaucasus, 120,000 have moved there from Turkish Armenia in 1915; 300,000 in 1915, and nearly 1,000,000 of them are Armenians or their descendants, who have either emigrated to Russia since 1918, or have become Russian subjects through the conquest by Russia of parts of Turkish Armenia. The 300,000 Turkish Armenian refugees in the Armenian Republic, owe their existence to their brethren of Russian Armenia, who gave them asylum, and to the Armenian Government, whose credit, secured through the Hoover administration, procured for them means of sustenance. These refugees have elected 16 members to the Armenian Parliament of whom Dr. Padermadjian, whose place of birth is Erzerum, is now Armenian diplomatic representative in Washington.

The principal weakness of the Armenian people, declares the memorandum, is due to the fact that they are scattered. Any project that discourages the reassembling and knitting together of the scattered units, reduces the status of each unit to that of a tribe, none of which can stand alone as a separate political entity, with the result that the independence of Armenia would be destroyed forever. The enforcement of the fundamental points of the Sevres Treaty in respect of Armenia alone can reintegrate the remnants of the Armenian people into a homogeneous unit and insure the independence of Armenia.

The delegation of the Armenian Republic, which the powers and the United States have recognized as representing the Armenian people, including the 300,000 Turkish Armenian refugees from the four Turkish Armenian provinces in question, opposes the division of Armenia into two parts, as implied in the proposal of an "Armenian Home" in Turkey.

#### Parts Must Be United

Therefore, for the purposes of insuring the independence, unity and viability of Armenia, it is essential that the consideration of the solution

of the Turkish phase of the Armenian problem be conditioned upon the ultimate union of Turkish Armenia with Russian Armenia, and that no plan for the future of a united Armenia can ignore this fact. It is, of course, strongly advisable that an international force be created, of which the Armenians would form the major part—and that, under the provisions of the Turkish armistice, Turkish Armenia be occupied at once, which will offer thousands of Armenian refugees an asylum there, pending the liquidation of the Russian difficulty.

The moral, material and physical contributions which America made to the allied powers enabled them to conclude with Turkey the Treaty of Sevres. America, it is declared, has an undeniable and fixed right to have a voice in the ultimate dispositions of that treaty; the associates of the United States in the war are directly responsible for existing conditions in Asia Minor and Armenia; the President of the United States defined the southwestern boundaries of Armenia at the instance of the allied powers, and, therefore, it is for them to see that the decision of the President is carried into effect.

#### MAY DAY PROGRAM NOT AS PLANNED

H. M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, Tells Why Announced Uprisings Were Not Considered

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Quiet observation of May Day throughout the United States, despite attempts to agitate outbreaks through the distribution of literature, gives assurance of the return to normal conditions in America, says a statement issued here yesterday by H. M. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States. Urged to issue a general public warning against announced demonstrations, as has been customary with the Department of Justice the last several years, he refused to do so. He said:

"For a month the Department of Justice has been receiving from many parts of the country samples of literature purporting to be sent out for the purpose of agitating some prospective May Day demonstrations. A very strong demand was made upon me to issue a general public warning against such demonstrations. I have carefully considered the matter very carefully throughout the three weeks preceding yesterday, and finally determined to issue no warning such as has been customary in the last few years. I was, of course, anxious to know how this course would result."

"I received hourly reports from the Department of Justice all day Saturday, throughout Saturday night and all day Sunday midnight. These reports were collected by the department from the most remote parts of the country."

"Every hour gave reassurance of the quietude and calmness widespread through the land. Yesterday's observance of a quiet Sunday, an American Sunday, gives assurance of the return to normal conditions in America."

"My idea was that if a general warning were given it would invite, rather than prevent, demonstrations. I believe it is best not to agitate the agitator. The country is settling down to a patriotic program. Disturbances of the character threatened would not be popular any place."

#### Day Quiet in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Though preceded by stories of Red raids and the usual intimations that trouble might be expected, May Day passed quietly here and the police details to attend the many meetings and parades of workers had little to do but watch and listen.

The new character of May Day was emphasized. At first observed to promote the eight-hour-day movement, it had widened in its purpose until the international Federation of Trade Unions decided to call upon the workers to make the socialization of the means of production one of the foremost demands on May Day. Thus the day has become a new and more powerful challenge to what the workers call class rule and industrial autocracy.

#### Disturbances in Italy

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The observance of May Day throughout Italy was accompanied by disorders in several places, reports received here indicating that at least two persons were killed in riots. Nationalist elements became involved with Communists at Ravenna when the Nationalists made an attempt to seize a red flag, and one person was killed and two wounded. In a melee which occurred at Bari one person was killed and several were injured. During a Communist demonstration at Naples disorders broke out when a former deputy attempted to address a crowd. He was shouted down, and in the disorder four people were hurt.

In all other parts of Italy, so far as known, the day passed off quietly, all public services except street cars being in operation. Socialist and Communist meetings were held in all parts of the country.

MAYENCE, Germany (Sunday)—Twenty thousand Socialist workmen paraded here today without any disorder.

One banner carried by the marchers read: "Whether the Germans or French occupy the Ruhr it will always be owned by the bourgeoisie."

MADRID, Spain (Sunday)—The May Day demonstration of the workers of Madrid was conducted in the most orderly manner, the men's leaders having laid emphasis on the necessity of making the demonstration an impres-

sive and peaceful manifestation of the workers' force.

The men marched through the principal streets of the city to the Labor headquarters, every trades union being represented.

The strictest precautions were taken by the authorities to prevent disturbances or interferences with the procession by reactionary elements.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Sunday)—The May Day demonstrations throughout Belgium were carried out without any disorder.

#### BIOLOGICAL STUDY AT MOUNT DESERT

Laboratory to Be Opened in July Will Add New Interest to Lafayette National Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine—For marine biological study and research a laboratory is to open at Salisbury Cove on July 6. In the establishment of this laboratory Mount Desert adds another important interest and one which is another development of work which has come into greater activity since the establishment of Lafayette National Park on Mount Desert, with Bar Harbor as its gateway.

The new laboratory will be established on land secured for such purposes a number of years ago to be held by the corporation known as "The Wild Gardens of Acadia" and will be made a memorial to Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. This laboratory will be conducted by a group of eminent biologists, representing leading eastern universities and other bodies, who have been associated together for years in similar work at Harpswell, on Casco Bay, near Portland.

Mount Desert Island is an area of extraordinary interest to the biologist, including sea as well as land in its field of observation, and both under conditions of rare advantage.

The land opportunity for a biological development is unique. Mountains, lakes and woodlands, land climate and sea climate are combined at the meeting place of the northern and southern temperate floras within easily traversed distances of a single island, whose chief and wildest scenic portion is now protected by the federal government and made a sanctuary for the region's native life, plant and animal—a living museum, self-perpetuated under natural conditions.

Prof. Ulric Dahlgren, acting director of the laboratory, has been in town recently, the guest of George B. Dorr, superintendent of Lafayette National Park, and expressed his approval of the location. Professor Dahlgren is a member of the faculty of Princeton.

#### MR. GOMPERS URGES COLLECTIVE EFFORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—In a recent address before the Ontario Legislature, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, expressed his sincere hope that the English-speaking people of the world might be spared from revolution. The aim of all men within the Labor movement in Canada and the United States, he said, was that there should be evolution and not revolution.

While speaking before the Empire Club, Mr. Gompers declared that he had faith that "in collective bargaining for employment and service, we shall weather the storm now brewing over our houses and Labor remain intact; and when the sun shall dispel the clouds it will be found that the sober sense of necessary mutuality will be accepted as the necessary basis of constructive forward movement for the best interest of all, through discussion, mediation and where necessary, arbitration."

American and Canadian Labor should be recognized as fathering the best constructive effort of the workers the world over, a movement which in these lands alone had not its hands at the throat of the government. It was up to the employers of Labor rather than Labor leaders to maintain the present status, for the avoidance of catastrophe and revolution and development of a better life. Labor's desire was not destructive, but to lift the toilers to a higher plane.

#### FORD CASE VERDICT APPEALED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A verdict for \$600,000 rendered against the Ford Motor Company in New York, and in favor of the Hotel Woodward Company, will stand, as a result of the Supreme Court's refusal yesterday to review the case. The hotel claimed that the Ford company had agreed to erect a building in New York City and lease to it a portion for 21 years. The verdict carried a penalty of 6 per cent for the lease period, aggregating more than \$2,000,000.

#### DIAL COURT BILL REPORTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Dial bill, requiring federal judges to devote their entire time to the duties of their offices, was reported favorably yesterday by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

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#### POWER OF HEALTH BOARD QUESTIONED

Decision Sought on Constitutionality of Action in California in Quarantining the Premises of Woman Residing in Berkeley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The case of Mrs. Laura Culver of Berkeley is now before the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus. The Supreme Court ruled that neither the Court of Appeal nor the Supreme Court could review the evidence in the Culver case, but it did grant a writ of habeas corpus which reviews the sufficiency of the complaint on which Mrs. Culver was arrested; that is, whether the State Board of Health had power to bring the complaint, and whether the facts alleged in the complaint constituted a public offense.

The defense has petitioned the Supreme Court to rule on the constitutionality of the power exercised by the State Board of Health. The court will be asked to define the powers of the health board, on which the law is silent. An opinion will be sought as to whether the board has law-making powers which carry with them the fixing of penalties; also whether the Legislature can delegate the authority of law-making or legislative power to a state committee or a state board. A decision is sought on the constitutionality of the act of the State Board of Health in quarantining the premises of Mrs. Culver as a residence of a diphtheria carrier suspect. There being no state law or law of the Board of Health which authorizes the quarantining of a diphtheria carrier or a diphtheria carrier suspect, could Mrs. Culver commit a misdemeanor in tearing down a quarantine sign when no law authorizes the quarantining of the premises of a diphtheria carrier suspect? At the time that the quarantine sign was posted, the person, Dorothy Norton, sought to be quarantined, was not at the premises.

#### Constitutional Right

As a diphtheria carrier suspect, can a person be deprived of his constitutional right, and be put under a quarantine which is equal to a warrant of arrest, and detained until, in the opinion of the health officer, he is declared not to be a carrier, and can he have no recourse to the protection of the law, because of the political code which gives the Board of Health power to quarantine or isolate persons, places, etc., whenever in the judgment of a certain board such action shall be deemed necessary to protect the public health?

"We respectfully submit," says Mr. Charles Boynton, in his petition to the court, "that outside of the wartime powers of the President of the United States, for which the United States makes a special exception, there has never been vested more far-reaching powers over the freedom of the individual than the statutory enactment purporting to vest in the State Board of Health. Who is not liable under the provisions of the law, to be seized at any moment and deprived of his liberty at the will of the health officer? Any person may be compelled to submit as a suspect to a physical examination and submit to isolation. And the same thing applies to the property."

#### Supreme Court View

"We quote the language of Justice Nourse of the Supreme Court in reviewing this section of the political code. 'A parent may be denied the privilege of calling a physician of his own choosing, a health officer may take possession and control of the body of a living person' not necessarily one afflicted with the disease, remove him from his home, and the care of his family, and confine him in the county hospital without commitment until such time as the employees of the hospital may determine that his illegal imprisonment might cease. If such be the law, one who is afflicted with disease may suffer a greater punishment for his offense than one who has committed a burglary."

"The tendency of all persons," continued Mr. Boynton, "as agencies vested with power, is to use the power with which they are vested and ignore legal restraints to the limit. The court is a citizen's only resort for the

maintenance of his liberty. Thus it is essential that all orders of the State Board of Health, whether directed to the depriving of an individual of his liberty or of the use of his property, should be clear and distinct and unequivocal as a record may be, and that the individual citizen may have access to a definite record to ascertain whether any attempted deprivation of his liberty or his property is well founded in law. It is necessary to read limitation of language into these sections. In a former ruling of the Supreme Court on the power of the Legislature to delegate law-making power, it says: 'The Legislature has not authority to confer upon the officer or board the power of declaring what acts shall constitute a misdemeanor. The legislative power of the state is vested in a Senate and Assembly. That power could not, as in the case before us, be delegated to the officer or board.' (Constitution, Article 4, Paragraph 1).

#### Legislative Power

"We have a State Board of Health by virtue of these general provisions of law endowed with the legislative power to enact rules as laws with the complete immunity from either veto by the Governor or referendum by the people, and the penal code makes a violation of these rules a misdemeanor and thus vests the health officer with full power and authority to declare what acts be unlawful within the scope of these general provisions. The persons ordered quarantined in Berkeley are spoken of as contacts and not as sick people, and they are spoken of as contacts with any person who holds that the State Board of Health has under this act, a power to make a rule that persons only suspected of being carriers may be confined, transcends even the power attempted to be enacted by the Legislature authorizing quarantining of known carriers which was vetoed by the Governor."

"A mass attack is being made on the individual liberty of the citizen, ostensibly all for the common good."

Mrs. Culver returned from New Mexico and surrendered herself to the Alameda County Jail, pending the granting of the writ of habeas corpus. "This is a serious matter with me," said Mrs. Culver. "I have returned to fight the biggest public menace to freedom today. Because the doctor is one's accuser, should that free rob a person of his liberty? If so, our constitutional rights are less than nothing. This case is fundamental, and I am prepared to fight it out through the last court."

Mrs. Culver stated that she is not opposed to quarantine to protect people from disease. "I am law abiding," she continued. "The quarantine sign was put up as a reprisal to nullify the protection afforded by state law of exemption from physical examination."

#### TRADE AGENTS FOR CANADA DESIRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A recommendation that Canada should appoint commercial agents in the United States to do the same kind of commercial work which the consuls of the United States do in Canada and other countries was adopted and ordered to be sent to the federal Department of Trade and Commerce, by the committee of business expansion and legislation of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce. The same committee made a recommendation in regard to Canadian agents in overseas countries, pointing out that Canada now has agents in 12 foreign capitals, and that it would be well for the chamber to get in touch with the principal business bodies of Canada as to the wisdom of appointing agents in certain other countries. The report was adopted, and action will be taken.

The transportation committee brought in a report dealing with the matter of building a direct line from Montreal northward to join the National Transcontinental. By building this line, the report stated, the Dominion Government would considerably reduce the present deficit of the national roads. The question has already been laid before the federal government. The Quebec Chamber of Commerce recently took the matter up, and opposed the idea, as liable to divert traffic from Quebec to Montreal. The Montreal report said that after study the committee felt that the Quebec people were in error.



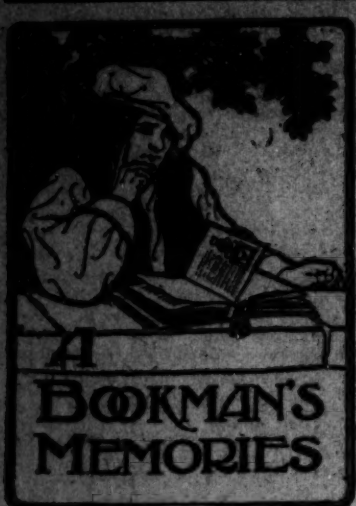
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## Henry Irving

"You never look at my old books," said Mr. Smiles, "I have one that may interest you."

He lived into the secondhand department of his "Quality Shop," and brought back "Henry Irving's Impressions of America," by Joseph Hatton. The publishing date was 1884. It was marked "\$1.50. Rare." Musing, I looked it through.

Here Mr. Smiles was called away to give advice to a young woman who wanted to find a market for a Mexican story, 15,000 words long, in manuscript. When this admirable bookseller had told her that it was too long for a short story, and too short for a novel, he returned to me, still smiling. "How do you know that I am interested in Sir Henry Irving?" I asked. "I know said Mr. Smiles, continuing to smile.

I paid up like a man—"\$1.50 net, rare." Then said, "You are quite right, Mr. Smiles. As a very young, young man I could not quite decide whether I was going to be a second Henry Irving, a second William Ewart Gladstone, or a second Dean Farrar. Life has settled those difficulties of ambition—pleasantly. As to Irving, I rarely see a play today or watch an audience, without contrasting them with the Lyceum plays and audiences when Henry Irving was at the height of his fame. What excitement! What an array of notabilities on the first night! We, of the pit, knew two-thirds of them by sight through photograph shops and picture papers. How we cheered when they entered the stalls; but those cheers were nothing compared with the shouts that went up, the deafening shouts, when the curtain had risen when the play had begun, when Irving appeared. Once, I remember, we mistook Pliner, who was then an actor at the Lyceum, for Irving, and cheered him to the echo. O, the laughter when we realized our mistake, and Pliner's confusion."

"What was the meaning of the extraordinary enthusiasm that Irving aroused? There never been anything in theatrical annals quite like it? Why, Mr. Smiles, I have waited at the pit door of the Lyceum Theater four hours on an Irving first night; but that was nothing. I have known people to appear at the pit door with ginger beer, buns, and a camp stool at dawn. Ah, Mr. Smiles, in America I miss the 2-shilling pit, and the shilling gallery boys. They were the real critics and supporters of the drama. The early theater managers of America played a sorry trick on the democratic public. Instead of bringing the floor of the house down to the price of the pit, they raised it to the price of the stalls."

"The American public is very obliging and obedient," said Mr. Smiles, still smiling. "May I put this in, too?" It was another book that he had withdrawn from his secondhand shelves. I may remark, in parenthesis, that Mr. Smiles, although he listened politely to what I was saying, still smiling, was also mentally reviewing his stock for other Irving books with which to tempt me.

"Yes," I said, "you may put that in, too." It was "Henry Irving in England and America, 1838-1884," by Frederick Daly, published by R. Worthington of Broadway, New York. In 1884, I turned the leaves and found that Chapter XI is devoted to Irving's "Essays and Addresses." "Have you a copy of 'Essays and Addresses'?" I asked. Mr. Smiles looked as if he was going to cry, then he brightened, and said, as if that was a reason why he had not a copy of "Essays and Addresses." "Sir Henry was not a great writer."

Then I smiled, too, at thoughts: for although Irving was a delightful and impressive impromptu speaker (many a time have I heard him), with the Old-World courtly air, combined with the actor's ready and easy flattery of his audience, yet it was an open secret that his important Addresses to Universities, and Learned Literary Societies, were written for him by experienced literary hands. No doubt Joseph Hatton had a turn at them, and many a time have I seen my old friend, L. F. Austin, in the library of a club to which we both belonged, working against time, and with ruffled hair, at a speech for "The Chief."

There was nothing wrong in this. L. F. Austin, knowing his business, adopted the addresses with pleasant, uplifting platitudes: it was Irving who gave them life and grace, and that peculiar Irvingesque quality, that subtle and mystical originality that made him the most popular, and the most wonderful at figure of the day, off the stage, as well as on. At any time you might see a little group of people waiting at the corner of Grafton Street-Road Street, on the chance of seeing Irving emerge from his chambers.

Here is Joseph Hatton's description of him, written in the "Spectator": "A tall, spare figure. . . His hair is black and bushy. . . It is a pale, somewhat ashy face, with bushy eyebrows, dark, dreamy eyes, a mouth nervous and sensitive, a strong jaw and chin, and a head inclined to droop a little, as is often the case with men of a studious habit. There is great

individuality in the whole figure, and in the face a rare nobility. . . There is nothing sunnier than his smile."

Once for three hours I sat close to him, my eyes directed intently at him, my ears attuned to catch every word. That was the great occasion, when on Ash Wednesday evening in 1887, the playhouse being closed, he read "Hamlet" in the theater of the old Blind Institution in Brown Building, Chancery Lane. "Never again can I have such an intellectual and histrionic experience. The three hours seemed but three quarters of an hour, and when he finished there was a hush of a minute, as if the audience was spell-bound, before the cheers broke out. His mannerisms had gone, as had his queer enunciation. For a life-time he had studied "Hamlet" and in that three hours traffic he seemed to be rethinking the thoughts of Shakespeare. And I can still hear Ellen Terry, who was in the audience, crying out at the beginning of the interval, "Bram! Bram!" (Bram Stoker, Irving's manager and friend) "Tell him it's wonderful!"

Well, I carried away the two books that Mr. Smiles had put into a parcel, and I borrowed others from my Branch Library, including Bram Stoker's life of his beloved friend in two volumes, and Austin Brereton's "Life of Irving" in two volumes, and I read all about this wonderful man, who is now a kind of beautiful legend. I read about him from the day he was born in 1833 at Kelton-Mandeville near Glastonbury in Somersetshire, his real name being John Henry Brodribb; read of his first parts in 1857 in "All That Glitters is Not Gold," and as Orlando in "As You Like It"; of his rise to fame; of his engagement at the St. James's Theater in 1866; of his appearance at the Lyceum in 1871; of the Lyceum, under his own management (the perfection of thoughtful management) from 1878 to 1902; of his eight American tours, to his last performance in 1903, Sardou's "Dante," a poor play, but what a Dante!

As an author there is one passage in the preface that he wrote to a translation of "Talmage on the Actor's Art," so apt, so explanatory of his own method, so useful to all actors (he must have written it himself) that I must transcribe it: "The student remember, first, that every sentence expresses a new thought, and therefore frequently demands a change of intonation; secondly, that the thought precedes the word. Of course there are passages in which thought and language are borne along by the stream of emotion and completely intermingled. But more often it will be found that the most natural, the most seemingly accidental effects are obtained when the workings of the mind is visible before the tongue gives it words."

"The thought precedes the word." When I recall those great nights at the Lyceum Theater, when I dwell upon his Hamlet, his Becket, his Lear; his Shylock, it was, I know, the thought preceding the word that attracted and held me. On the stage he lived through the author's mental processes; he was but a vehicle of impersonation, and his laughing strut, and misrepresentation of elocutionary standards, were as nothing, merely a garment not in the least impeding his march into our heads and hearts.

Changes have touched the Lyceum Theater. It became a variety entertainment, and a home of rank melodrama. An aerial bomb fell upon it during the great war, and the flames rose. There are episodes. The Lyceum, the dark pit door at the end of the passage off the Strand, for me, is always the place where I first saw Henry Irving, learnt what the art of acting can be, and began a period of hero-worship.

Mr. Smiles was right. I am, and shall continue to be, interested in Henry Irving. There are memories that cannot fade.

## Queer Insects and Wireless

The insect world embraces thousands of species that are puzzles to the naturalists, who have not as yet been able to explain them. The reason for this perplexity lies in the fact that attached to the bodies of these creatures are certain strange appendages for which natural science can perceive no use.

One of the queerest of these queer creatures is the South American plant fly, which goes through life with curious flag-like appendages on each of its "shins." What purpose, if any, these serve, naturalists have thus far been unable to ascertain. The closest observation fails to reveal that they are anything but a serious hindrance to the insect in its progress.

Another strange insect is the bread beetle, found also in South America. It has an extraordinarily long head—longer, in fact, than all the rest of its body.

The beautiful neopteron insect from southern Europe presents a remarkable curiosity in the shape of two hind legs stretching out at acute angles for a distance nearly six times as great as the length of the main part of the body.

The male adier fly, from Central America, is equipped with enormous antennae, which are of absolutely no assistance in feeding, so far as the naturalists can determine.

The sprout-fly, which makes parts of Nubia uninhabitable for three months of the year, has a particularly long snout. The "feelers" of the Scottish timber beetle stretch out four times the length of its body, for no purpose whatever that has been discovered. The most plausible explanation yet offered for these monstrous noses, long "feelers," and other anatomical peculiarities, is that they constitute the apparatus by which these insects communicate with one another, much as human beings do by wireless telegraphy. The long "feelers" of the timberman beetle may well be the wireless mast through which it picks up atmospheric vibrations set in motion by similar "feelers" on other beetles.

## SEPTEMBER IN THE HILLS NEAR UDINE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Leaving Cividale in the coolness of early morning we reached Udine, 10 miles to the west, in time for breakfast. Our friends at Cividale had spoken of this modern capital of the district in a tone implying that it was both parvenu and self-assured. I had expected to find a bustling commercial city with factories and rows of new houses. It was a surprise, therefore, on leaving the station to find ourselves in a fine old square, smaller than the Piazza in Venice, but built on the same model. There was also a Palazzo Comunale with Venetian lines of architecture; and like Venice, the city clock had two bronze giants waiting to strike the hour on the great bell hanging between them. Udine may not be quite as old as Cividale; her importance does not date back to Roman and Lombard times; but her modernity is hardly oppressive since it was in the days of Venetian domination that she usurped Cividale's place as capital of the Friuli.

Among her many fine medieval buildings the most striking of all is the fortress which crowns a huge square mound, a conspicuous landmark to all the surrounding plain. If the legend told of this mound is true, Udine is not behind Cividale in antiquity, after all. It is said that in the year 452 A. D. this mound was raised that Attila the Hun might stand upon it and feast his eyes with the sight of the far-off flames of Aquileia.

After breakfast and a walk round the town we returned to the station and found a quaint little carriage which our hostess for the day had ordered to meet us. Its smiling driver and plumed horse rattled us along dusty Italian roads with rows of vines on either side. The grape harvest was already over and the vine leaves were beginning to color. Then up shady lanes (more like Devonshire than Italy) and between unrequited harvest fields, in which the light maize was already higher than our heads, and between the gaps in the maize and behind the gold of the vine-rows we caught sight now and again of the Alpine Alps rosy with their wonderful glow.

After about an hour's drive the plains were left behind and we began to wind our way up into the hills. We got out to walk. The driver jumped from his box seat, twisted his reins round the handle of the whip and allowed his horse to wander uphill at its own free will. This is the happy-go-lucky fashion of Italian driving. Until one is accustomed to it one is sometimes disconcerted to find oneself rattling along



The Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, Udine

behind a horse driven only by the whip on the box seat, while the real driver is gathering a little bouquet of cyclamen by the roadside. He runs after the carriage, presents his flowers with a bow and scrambles back to his perch without checking speed. After a few such experiences one realizes that both horse and driver know their work and no mistake is made by either in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. Today, however, was the hundredth case, but it was not the fault of the horse that, as we reached our journey's end, all being once more packed in the carriage, the driver, anxious to make a very dashing debut at the castle, whipped up his horse and made such a smart and sudden turn in front of the handsome entrance gates that the carriage turned neatly over on its side and sent us all flying into the road.

Helpless with laughter and covered with dust, we rang the bell hanging from one of the four pillars surmounted by heraldic lions. The lions frowned down on us and the porter threw up his hands in dismay at our appearance and then turned to the driver and rated him soundly in Italian. "Was this the way to treat the guests of the Countess? The Count should hear of this. Very crestfallen the poor man begged us to trust him once more and it was at a slow, sedate pace that he dragged us up the drive to the castle.

Our host and his American wife were waiting for us at the top of a flight of steps leading up to the most astonishingly romantic pile I have ever seen. The family have owned territory in the Friuli district since the seventh century and this, their chief home, has apparently been a building ever since. Modern comforts and conveniences are found behind walls 13 centuries old, and this combination seems typical of all the family life. For so old the pedigree the family is vigorous and enterprising. It is not only that the American Countess has revived lace making and embroidery as thriving village industries on their various estates. Our

host himself is an authority on engineering, and two of his brothers have been celebrated as explorers.

Luncheon is served on the long, shady pergola, and the scene reminded me of some pre-Raphaelite picture. The narrow table, carrying its old chairs, and the mosaic tiles, in white cotton liveries with black and white cord knots on their shoulders, coming and going against a background of slim pillars with noontday shadows on the purple hills behind.

After luncheon the Count offers to take us into the little village and see the exquisite lace and drawn-thread work made by the women in their houses. How the labor-hardened hands can carry out the exquisite designs is a marvel to me.

It is getting on toward 4 o'clock in the afternoon when our kind friends pack us once more into the gay little veturino and wave farewells to us from the old doorway.

## BATHS OF LONDON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Many are the relics of ancient times to be found in and around London, and perhaps the most interesting of these are the baths. The oldest bath goes back 2000 years to the date of the Roman occupation. This is the bath, still in existence, which may be seen to this day at No. 5 Strand, near King's College. It is supplied with water which flows all the way from the distant heights of Hampstead. It was thought at one time that the water was supplied by St. Clement's Holy Well, which is near. This bath is mentioned by Dickens in "David Copperfield."

Dr. Septimus Sunderland, author of "Old London's Spas, Baths and Wells," has made some fascinating investigations in regard to the old baths of London, and has supplied some very interesting information regarding these evidences of cleanliness among the ancient Londoners. Another bath, though of much more recent date, is that known as Templar's or Lord Essex's bath, which is adjacent to the Roman bath. Built in 1533 by the Earl of Essex, who lived near, this bath was used for 300 years by residents in the Temple. It was closed in 1893 and now a portion of the Norfolk Hotel stands on the site.

Another bath, for which a Roman origin was once claimed, is situated near Tabernacle Square, Finsbury. E. C., and is known as St. Agnes-le-Clair, which name was given on account of the clarity of the water. It is now supposed to have been first used in 1502, but the discovery of Roman relics in the bath accounted for the popular fallacy of its origin.

London's geographical position in regard to the Thames, with the many small streams flowing into the mother river, accounted for the presence of many springs and pools, and in an old "History of London," written in 1180 by a Canterbury monk named William Fitzstephen, who was a friend of Becket, the following passage occurs: "Round the city again, and towards the north, arise certain excellent springs at a small distance, whose waters are sweet and clear, and whose runnels murmur o'er the shining stones; amongst these, Holywell (Shoreditch), Clerkenwell, and St. Clement's Well may be esteemed the principal, as being much more frequented, both by the scholars from Westminster School and the youth from the city, when in a summer's vacation they are wont to take an airing."

Another early writer, John Stow, the English antiquarian and historical writer of the sixteenth century, describes in his "Survey of London" how the town in the thirteenth century "had in every street and lane divers fair wells and springs; and after this manner was this city then served with sweet and fresh waters which being since disused other means have been started to supply the want."

On both the north and south side of the Thames were these streams, ponds, pools, wells and springs, and thus the communities, centuries ago, were plentifully supplied with attractive open-air bathing facilities. These pools have now practically all been filled in and the streams diverted.

Stow also refers to the "Perilous Pool" in Baldwin Street, City Road, as "one other clear water." This pool was acquired by one William Kemp, a jeweler, renamed the "Peerless Pool" and used by him as a bathing place in 1743. This pool was large and measured 170 feet by 103 feet, was almost surrounded by trees and had marble steps leading to the bottom. This pleasant sheet of water was used as a bath until 1850, when the water was drawn off and the bed built over.

Further west, in 1785, was the Cold Bath, at the end of the Tottenham Court Road. This bath obtained its supply from a spring and was embowered in a garden. An advertisement used to appear describing it as being "in fine order for the reception of ladies and gentlemen." Another Cold Bath was that at Clerkenwell near Turnmill Brook, as the old River Fleet was then called, and not far from the Clerks Well existed a cold spring converted in 1697 into a bath which was said by the owner to be "the most noted and first in London." This bath gave to the neighborhood the name, which has since vanished, of Coldbath Fields.

Charing Cross also had its bath, which was called after Queen Elizabeth. This is thought to have been of sixteenth-century architecture and was built of fine red brick.

Another interesting bath was situated at Long Acre, and was called Queen Anne's Bath, probably because

that monarch was said to have bathed there. Having a lofty grained dome roof this bath was 14 feet square, and blue and white Dutch tiles of the sixteenth century composed the walls. Marylebone had the Grotto Cold Bath. A shell-work building known as the Great Grotto, situated in a garden, contained a bath in the eighteenth century, and visitors to the grotto used to bathe here.

Floating baths were also in fashion in the seventeenth century, and anchored off Somerset House Gardens was The Polly, described as a "castellated houseboat." During the reign of William and Mary this houseboat became a fashionable rendezvous, and the Queen paid a visit on one occasion. It appears that The Polly was used as a floating bath. In 1868 there were two floating baths anchored in the Thames, one of which was at Charing Cross, near Hungerford Bridge.

The largest and most popular of all London baths, either in the present time or in the past, is undoubtedly that magnificent stretch of water in Hyde Park, known as the Serpentine. A chain of ponds and pools and the Westbourne Brook, and Queen Caroline was responsible for the plan of making one sheet of water, which is in some parts 14 feet deep.

## FARMING IN THE MARU COUNTRY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Clack! Clack! Clack! "Oh he! Oh he!"

The full moon is rising over the jagged sky line, and for the moment a bunch of trees stand out nakedly against a silver background. Then the moon heaves itself up and clears the fringe of forest, which melts away into the velvet night. The stars go out; only the most brilliant prevail, glittering palely.

Clapper! Clapper! Clap! "Ya-a! Ya-a!" Now half the valley is frosted with silver moonlight, and half is black as ebony. The endless gridiron of the beams which, gnawed out by the river, shore up the girder ranges on each side, throw fantastic shadows athwart the above, till spurs and gullies vanish in the distance.

On the crest of the nearest spur is pitched the village of Laking. From the steep path which climbs out of the gully and wriggles its way through the secondary jungle, the low-pitched eaves of a hut, built on the very brink of the platform, loom up against the sky. The taungya, hill clearings, where the crops grow up among blackened tree trunks, checker the surrounding slopes. Above are the season's maize crops, walled in by dense forests; it is from this direction that the strange noises we have been noticing proceed. Hark! There it is again! Clapper! Clack! Clapper! Clack!

The month is September, the fury of the rains has abated and it is sweltering hot down in this deep corridor, shut in by towering rock ranges; even up on the flanks of the spurs, where the Maru villages are perched, the sun beats fiercely on the air whirled up from below in hot, sticky gusts. The maize stands six feet high in the taungya; the bearded cobs are ripening in their papery hoods; some are cream-colored, and some golden, some are plebeian, others skewbald. And brooding over all, huge, menacing, is the forest, harboring the unknown.

The taungya are prepared thus. After the summer rains, the trees are felled, all but the biggest. And in the hot weather, in May, before the rains break, the dry mass is set on fire. Then vast towers of smoke climb into the sky, darkening the heavens, and the furnace roars madly; the bamboos explode, crackling like musketry; some of the trees left standing crash down; and all the animals in the neighborhood flee for their lives. Then the rain comes and the ashes are washed into the soil; but charred tree trunks lie about in every direction, and a few stumps still stand like reefs at sea. In this tangle the maize is sown, and growing up, hides much of the charred ruin. Much, too, that escaped the fire is gradually cut up and carried off to the huts for fire wood; but it is not till the secondary forest has grown up, at the second burning six or eight years after, that the taungya is anything like cleared. Only one crop can be raised on a hill clearing, for the weeds grow at such a pace that after the maize has been reaped, they completely swamp the hillside. Not till bushes and small trees have grown up, in turn replacing the weeds, can a second fire be lit.

When the crops ripen, they have to be watched day and night. By day birds come, and deer sometimes, lurking. But by night the sly monkeys advance in troops; bears, too; but

chiefly monkeys. Bamboo rattles are put up to frighten the marauders away, and the village folk sit up all night in tiny huts, watching, and working these rattles. Sometimes, on a small, steep taungya there will be nothing but a long platform, like a diving board, built out from the little shelter; from time to time the watchers will walk to the end of this and whoop, "Oh he! oh he!" they shout, and the echo reverberates to and fro between the massive forest walls. Then they return to the red embers in the

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Maru girl porter with strap for carrying bamboo

tiny shelter, where the moonlight drifts through, striping the mud floor, and whisper together.

The bamboo rattles are formed on a different plan. Elephant bamboos, six or eight feet in length, are split in half for a distance of two feet or so, and planted in different parts of the field. To one tongue is attached a cord, and on jerking the cord this tongue clatters against the other half; bamboo being of course very elastic. By attaching all the cords to one main cord, and leading this to the shelter, bamboos can be set clacking all over the taungya with startling unexpectedness. Clack! clack! clack! and the scared monkeys, disturbed in the very act, dive into the forest again. There are, however, more ingenious devices for keeping the scares clacking. One method was to attach the cord to a long pole connecting the various clappers a bulk of timber afloat in a torrent. The tumbling water, flinging the log this way and that, kept on jerking the cord, and thus the clappers were maintained in a state of agitation.

Another ingenious idea was to pivot a hollowed-out tree trunk in such a position that a stream of water poured into the trough. When the trough was full, the balance being disturbed, the log tipped up, owing to the extra weight, and emptied out the water; thus the log regained its balance. As it returned heavily to its original position, it gave a smart pull on the attached cord, and the clappers gave tongue lustily. Thus automatically the log, or trough rather, filled and rose, emptied and fell alternately, keeping the bamboos clacking all over the field as long as the stream flowed.

Thus night after night, in the soft moon glow, the Maru sit in their huts perched up on the steep taungya and guard their crops, and look down into the dark where rolls the water, and source stream of the Irrawaddy; and the beasts come out of the dark jungle and feed back again, scared suddenly by the snapping bamboos.

## POETS OF THE SEA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It seems that the sea is an Anglo-Saxon heritage. English literature reflects it, and its moods have ever been portrayed in English verse. To the North, the Scottish bards sang of their own wild headlands and skiers, to the South, the Devonians followed Drake and Froisher to the Seven Seas.

Surprisingly, some of the world's greatest poems are epics of open water. The Odyssey, for instance, and the Aeneid. In those days, Greece and Rome were the maritime nations of the earth, and their romance of conquest and of commerce found ready expression in their literature. Nowadays, the Anglo-Saxons hold the shipping of the seas, and sea songs seem as inevitable to English poets, and to some Americans—as romantic romances and sonnets did to the old Gallic school.

Foremost among the present Anglo-Saxon singers of deep water are Rudyard Kipling and John Masefield. One a newspaperman, and the other a sailor, they will, in all likelihood, be well remembered for their poetry of tall ships and smoking combers. Already Kipling's "The Long Trail" is included in the blue and gold exclusiveness of the Oxford Book of Verse, and Masefield's "Dauber" and the Salt Water Ballads are not merely matters of the moment. And both poets deal with the battered craft of the Seven Seas; snub-nosed tankers, smutty tramps, tugs and tows, schooners, barques, and brigantines. Purely decorative verse concerning spick-and-span liners and brass-railed yachts appeals to them not at all. Gale and cross-winds, seafaring and whaling schooners allure them; the crashing of green seas against a collier's bows is felicity itself. They are no uncertain realists of the sea.

Even as modern are the chanteys and ballads of an Englishwoman, Cicely Fox-Smith, singer of small craft and their destinies, of Grimby trawlers, and coastwise shipping. Herself a daughter of the coast, she brings the longshore folk of the English coast into her verses, which range from the rugged vigors of Mr. Kipling to softer music.

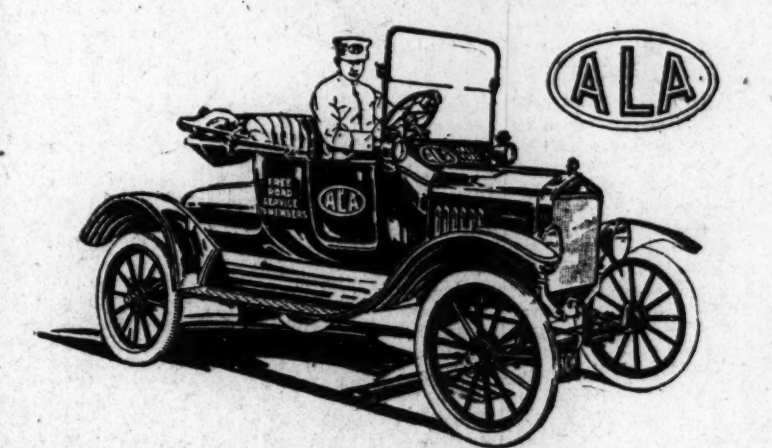
Surprisingly, America boasts few poets of the high seas. Neither the navy nor yet the merchant marine has yet acquired a prophet, though David Morton, on the one hand, and Harry Kemp, on the other, have sung of the rolling surges and sunlit harbor bars. To Mr. Morton the sea is ever calm. Its craft scud under full canvas beneath brilliant skies, his spars glitter in the sun, his tracery of rigging stands out against the quiet stars. His poems are sailing craft, his meter smooth as a tropic lagoon, as contrasted with the lurching swells of Kipling and the roaring surf of Masefield. Sonnets are his form, and his romance is that of a landsman singing of blue water.

His art is something akin to that of Alfred Noyes, to whom the picturesque, the bizarre, the colorful, makes a wide appeal. Mr. Noyes does not aspire to be realistic. Instead, he contents himself with making a sort of Arabian Nights pageant of garish color of the world's shipping, or singing the rollicking washbuckling romanticism of Sir Francis Drake and his followers.

Much different in form and expression is Mr. Kemp, whose chanteys are gleaned from to'side experiences, whose ballads spring from the crew's nest.

England leads in really great verse of sea and shipping. From Tennyson's "Ballad of the Revenge" to Kipling's "Coastwise Lights," English bards have sung of spindrift and ocean spray. In America, Longfellow, Whittier, and a few others have dabbled in rock pools. The great American sea poet is yet to come.

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MARINE STRIKE  
IN UNITED STATES

Three Government Departments  
Trying to Prevent Spread of  
Walkout—Continuance Might  
Have Serious National Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Department of Labor, the Department of Commerce and the United States Shipping Board are all actively participating in the effort to prevent the marine strike, now in the incipient stage, from spreading. While no division of effort formally exists, it is generally accepted that the Secretary of Commerce is acting for the owners, the Secretary of Labor for the men, and Rear Admiral W. S. Benson in behalf of the American Merchant Marine. On one thing they are entirely united, the desire to obtain some kind of agreement by which a general strike can be guarded against.

As evidence of the seriousness with which such a strike would be regarded, Mr. Hoover said yesterday: "There is nothing that will bring more difficulty to the American situation today than the long continuance of the marine strike. It will bankrupt all goods on the railways, break foreign contracts and create a great deal of unemployment outside of the industry itself. It comes at a time when we can least afford any interruption in our commerce. I am in hopes that we can find some solution that will bring the matter to an end."

Secretary Davis yesterday saw the representatives of Labor interested in the issue one at a time, believing that there was a hope that if the subject could be taken up in that way concessions and agreements might be obtained, a step at a time, which could not be reached if all came together for a conference.

Rear-Admiral Benson in a review of the situation last evening said that he had not changed his attitude at all and that he believed as firmly as ever that the course pursued by the Shipping Board was sound. He would regard it as unfortunate if the marine industry should refuse to do its part in the liquidation of industry while benefiting by the results of the work of others who were contributing to such liquidation. He considered the situation as satisfactory as could be expected from the viewpoint of American shipping, few ships being held up by the strike at present.

It is the part of all loyal citizens to cooperate in keeping the shipping moving, he declared, and he promised protection to all who stood by their work at this time, with all the resources at his command.

There was a report here last evening that the Shipping Board would call upon the navy if necessary for assistance. The government is understood to be supporting Admiral Benson, and it is said that help from the navy is desirable, he will get it. In this connection it was said last evening that the Old North State would sail from New York today on schedule time, orders having been sent to the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard to furnish naval engineers if necessary.

Shipping Board Recruiting Men  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Engineers, seamen and stewards, who began their strike against a 15 per cent wage cut on Sunday afternoon, claimed last night that upwards of 100 vessels had been tied up in this port. The shipowners declared that many licensed engineers were standing by their ships and at least one steamer planned to sail for Havana today with a non-union crew. This is made possible because the new chief and first assistant engineers, having only first naturalization papers, are working under the emergency licenses issued to non-citizens during the war.

Under the Sea Service Bureau the United States Shipping Board is recruiting idle men to break the strike. The men call the situation a lockout and the owners deny this, each side blaming the other for the breach. This men say that the 15 per cent cut favored by the chairman of the Shipping Board would really amount to upward of 20 per cent.

There are more than 200 steamers in port. Nine sailed on Sunday with union crews, but under the old wage scale. None was scheduled to sail yesterday, so the test comes today, when at least two are scheduled to sail. The men say the strike will affect any British ship which attempts to sign an American crew at the reduced wages.

Strike in Building and Paper Trades  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Strikes began to spread in the building industry yesterday and many workers in the paper mills of northern New York quit in protest against a wage cut.

But the printers won their fight for the 44-hour week, with the wage question still to be settled. This shorter week is an issue in many other parts of the country where the printers are striking. The hours agreement affects 15,000 men in book and job plants here.

The building trades strike, reported to involve thousands in Philadelphia, northern New York and Cleveland, Ohio, spread to many places in New Jersey. The chief issue is a wage cut which the employers refuse to withdraw.

Job printing was partly tied up here when the employing printers in commercial lines refused to grant the shorter day. Pressmen and job print-

ers struck in Glen Falls and stopped publication of papers. A union official said that only two of the 200 union job printing shops in Chicago were working, only the pressmen remaining. Printers were also striking in Omaha, Nebraska, with a settlement on hours in Indianapolis.

The paper mill workers are striking against a wage cut of from 20 to 30 per cent.

Strike Plan Interrupted

CHICAGO, Illinois—Acceptance by employers in many of the larger cities of the 44-hour week in the printing industry yesterday appeared to have

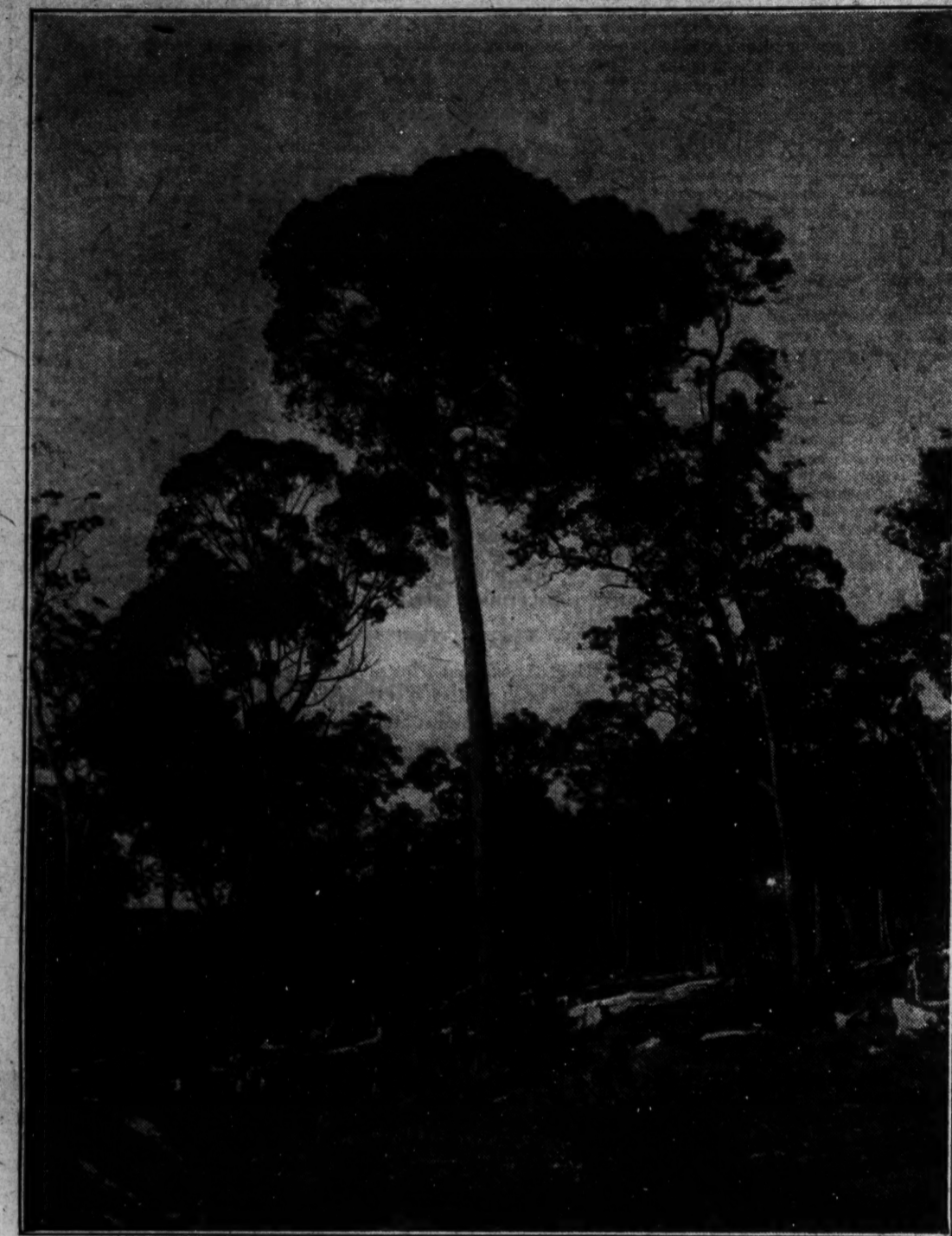
THE GIANT TREES  
OF AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
It is generally held that the Sequoia is the monarch among trees, the mightiest of all, with the Australian eucalyptus or gum tree as its nearest rival. An observer who has visited both California and Australia will agree that the American conifers take the palm for height, and have justly been preserved as a national heritage. Of old, it seems probable, there were trees in Australia that would have

feet in height are to be seen on Mount Macedon, Victoria.

The great jarrah forests of western Australia are among the most remarkable forest regions of the earth. The state has a very active forests department, as in other countries, people now realize that forests must be preserved and "managed," that trees hold vast potential wealth. The pioneers, too, often, were careless destroyers, but forest fires have done great damage, too.

Should trees taller than those already recorded be discovered in Australia, they will surely be saved from the axe of the timber cutter, as the



Jarrah Trees of West Australia

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adverted a nation-wide strike in book and job printing shops, although isolated strikes in newspaper plants and job printing offices had been called to take effect.

INDICTMENTS IN  
BUILDING CASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—One hundred and ten indictments against individuals and firms in the sheet metal, plumbing and steamfitting businesses in Chicago have been returned by a United States grand jury charging conspiracy and violation of the Sherman law. Wholesale collusion between building contractors and unions amounting to conspiracy in restraint of trade under the Sherman act is charged in the indictments. The bills include manufacturers, wholesalers, agents and union officials.

A conspiracy is alleged to have existed for the last three years between contractors and representatives of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance to keep all competitors out of the Chicago market, so that all sheet metal used in construction in that period has been manufactured within the city limits. Prices of sheet metal work, it is alleged, have been increased fully 100 per cent by means of this understanding.

Work on practically all building in the city stopped at noon on Saturday and threw out of employment all craftsmen whose unions have refused to accept the wage cuts proposed by employers in the building industry.

## RAILROAD SALE AUTHORIZED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Big Four Railroad was authorized yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission to acquire control of the Evansville, Indianapolis & Terre Haute road by purchase of the entire capital stock at not more than \$1,000,000. The road to be acquired runs through a rich coal and agricultural section and has been operated by the Big Four since February, 1920, under an optional agreement. It comprises 134.15 miles of main track and 31.75 miles of side and spur tracks.

## APPLIED DIVIDENDS TAXABLE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Supreme Court refused to review decisions of New York courts holding that dividends applied as credits toward insurance premiums were not income. Internal Revenue officials appealed from the decrees below, which was in favor of the New York Life Insurance Company.

monarchs of California have been spared. Australia shares the honors, in giant trees, with the United States and in Melbourne Botanic Garden a Redwood grows not far from a lofty eucalypt.

Lately, Australian naturalists have displayed more interest in the tall gum trees, and efforts have been made to preserve the finest specimens. Mr. A. D. Hardy, F. L. S., of the Victorian Forests Department, has collected a mass of very interesting facts relating to the forest giants. Some of the height figures are: 420 feet (two records), 471 feet, 480 feet (two records), 500 feet, and 521 feet. Trees more than 300 feet in height are occasionally noted.

The giraffe, for the mammoth tree (Sequoia gigantea) is sometimes 11 meters, while a gum tree discovered in Victoria measured 30 feet round the trunk at 10 feet above the ground. Another big eucalypt had a girth of 64 feet 8 inches, 6 feet up the bole. Many years ago, for the purposes of a great exhibition in Melbourne, a search was made for giant trees, and many were discovered in the great forest areas. Seven of the mightiest were photographed, and measured in height and girth.

Australia has about 250 species of the gums eucalyptus, which belongs to the Myrtle family. The species which produces the tallest trees is the White Mountain Ash (Eucalyptus regnans). Here is portion of Mr. Hardy's description of it:

"It is an evergreen tree with gently tapering trunk. The giant stem supports a comparatively scanty canopy, which is not so graceful as that of Sequoia." The White Mountain Ash is the chief lumber tree of the State of Victoria.

Some botanists are doubtful as to the accuracy of the measurements recorded, when the figures exceed 400 feet, for Australian gum trees. The greatest giraffe for a eucalypt, so far recorded, is 80 feet. The tree is known as "King Edward VII"; it grows about 40 miles from Melbourne, the Victorian capital. At the ground line the tree's measurement is 112 feet, but it is only 200 feet in height.

Dealing with American records, Mr. Hardy quotes a North American writer: "The Redwood, which is probably the tallest American tree, probably occasionally reaches a height of 400 feet or more. The tallest specimen I have measured was 340 feet high."

Perhaps there are giant specimens of the Australian eucalypts in America. Both gigantes and sempervirens, America's wonderful species of Sequoia, are cultivated in southeastern Australia. They are valued as ornamental trees, in public parks and gardens. Young specimens about 100

CHALLENGE ISSUED  
TO THE DRY FORCES

Representative Hill Asserts That  
Anti-Saloon League Statement  
About His Bills Is "Deliberately  
Incorrect"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

A challenge was issued yesterday to dry forces in and out of Congress by John P. Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland, who is trying to return to former conditions the now arid United States.

Mr. Hill flatly refuses to make known the names of members of the House who have pledged themselves to support his proposed legislation that would have the effect of destroying the existing enforcement machinery of the Volstead act. Disposing of the demand of Wayne R. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, Mr. Hill declared, "I have no intention of satisfying his curiosity." He will learn the strength of the liberals when their votes are recorded in Congress.

He declared that the Anti-Saloon League's statement in reference to his bills is "deliberately incorrect." "Attorney Wheeler has issued a statement attacking my right of free speech and independent action as a representative in Congress, as it affects his client, Prohibition," said Mr. Hill. "Certain parts of his statement are deliberately incorrect. My bill proposes:

"Section 2, the Attorney-General of the United States, his assistants, agents and inspectors shall investigate and prosecute violations of this act (Volstead act) and shall have entire execution of all portions thereof which do not directly relate to the raising of revenue for the United States. All provisions of the national prohibition act (Volstead act) relating to its enforcement inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

"This proposal is governmentally sound, means real, not fake enforcement and is in accord with proper departmental reorganization pledged by party."

"If Attorney Wheeler will tell me why he attempts to mislead the public as to this bill, I shall gladly discuss with him my bill to repeal the Volstead act."

## New York Decision Hailed

Talk of Overthrowing Dry Law Is  
Called Nonsense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Dry leaders here see in the opinion of Judge John F. McIntyre, upholding the constitutionality of the state prohibition enforcement code, proof that since the statute law is practically identical with the federal law, which has been upheld by the court of last resort, talk of overthrowing the state law is nonsense; and talk of repealing some features of the state law that are in the federal law is in the State whether the State likes it or not.

And yet dry leaders are alert to the campaign the liquor interests are now waging to break down the Volstead act and if possible to have it repealed. The necessity of strict enforcement at once is pointed out, in order that the benefits derived from prohibition may be so noticeable as to make repeal or weakening of the law quite clearly detrimental to the public interest.

For this reason the activities of the enforcement officials in this city, though in some cases honestly or otherwise over-enthusiastic, continue to give hope to the drys. They do not expect that the victory will be complete at once. Some of them say that at least 20 years will be required to finish the fight in this city; but these add that if the drys make good in the next two or three years, then the rest of the fight will be a winning one all the way. For reasonable enforcement for two or three years would convince and convert a host of opponents. In addition, it is pointed out that a large number of respectable citizens, many of them prominent, who are now indulging in excited attacks against

prohibition, would begin to comprehend that civil liberty under law is endangered by anarchy with respect to any particular law.

In connection with Boys Week, from April 30 to May 7, William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, says:

"If the boys of this nation are to grow into useful manhood and fulfill the promises of their youth, they must be protected from those vicious influences, evil associations and practices which have always centered about the saloon and have resulted from the use of alcohol."

"No one who is truly interested in boys can fail to realize that the prohibition amendment is the greatest boon the passing generation has bestowed on the on-coming generation. No one who really cares for boys and who has their interest at heart and appreciates the part they must take in the reconstruction period which is upon us can ignore the fact that respect for this law by their elders and demand for its enforcement will set them a needed example of restraint and will make this country a safer place for them to grow up in."

"The league urges all men and women who are participating in the events and exercises of Boys Week to devote some consideration to the effect that prohibition will have on the future manhood of America and to take a definite stand for the upholding of the federal and state prohibition laws."

INQUIRY INTO OIL  
RESERVES PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports that the oil fields of Mexico and Central America are going dry caused Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, to call upon the Secretary of State for information concerning the condition of these resources.

He put his request in the form of a resolution, at the same time warning Congress that if oil reserves on which the United States is partially dependent are being exhausted, the government ought to begin developing new fields. Discussing his resolution, Mr. Porter said:

"Rumors are current that the Mexican oil fields are almost extinct, and that that country has been practically drained of its crude petroleum, and that floods of salt water are coming from wells instead of oil."

"If the Mexican oil fields are exhausted, our government should take immediate steps to search out and aid in the development of new fields, and the people of the United States should have this official knowledge to safeguard small and large investors from losing their savings and wasting their capital."

"The result of a government investigation would be much more valuable than oil company propaganda. Personally, I don't know whether the reports are false or true, but they are so persistent the facts should be known."

UNIVERSITY DEAN  
DEFENDS EXCHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Dean F. T. Stockton, of the department of economics of the University of South Dakota, recently gave his views in reference to grain and other exchanges. "During the past year," said Dean Stockton, "as the value of farm produce has been falling, an unusual number of complaints have been made against grain and other produce exchanges. In particular, the speculative feature of exchanges have been condemned. While the operations of exchanges are capable of improvement, it is going too far to attempt to abolish future markets and speculative trading. Students of marketing are agreed that speculation and future trading are of economic value both to producers and to consumers. Speculation makes it possible to shift risks in the handling of farm produce. Again, only through speculation can the open, continuous market be maintained. Speculation also steadies prices and regulates the rate at which the year's crop is consumed. It is worth while noting that speculation is found in every field of business, and not merely in the farm produce business."

FISHERIES TO BE  
CONFERENCE TOPIC

Representative of Industry in New  
England to Talk Over Situation  
With Secretary Hoover

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Leading

representatives of the fishing industry of New England, in accepting the invitation of Herbert C. Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, to attend a conference at Washington,

District of Columbia, on May 9, for the benefit of the fisheries of this nation, foresee active cooperation and assistance of the federal authorities for this important industry.

Secretary Hoover called the meeting for the discussion of problems of handling, transporting and distributing fish and related matters, and to consider means by which the Department of Commerce, particularly the United States Bureau of Fisheries, can be most useful to the industry.

Lack of proper cooperation by the government with the fisheries has long been a subject of criticism on the part of those interested in the fish industry and it has been pointed out that Great Britain, Norway, Japan and many other nations have been of great assistance to the fisheries of those countries. Leading factors of the industry in the United States have long sought for such support as is given the farmers of this nation through the Department of Agriculture.

The conference of May 9 is considered to be the first step toward closer relations with the fishing industry. Secretary Hoover has assured the trade that further conferences will be held, at which it is hoped to have the fishermen as well as the wholesale trade represented and questions of production considered.

## ANTI-STILL LAW IN NEBRASKA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Gov. S. R. McKelvie has signed an amended state prohibitory law that makes it an offense to advertise any device, still, preparation, process, formula or recipe for the making of intoxicants, either in the newspapers or by boardings, and authorizes the confiscation of all printed matter of this kind.

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## SWISS PROTEST IN FREE ZONE DISPUTE

Appeal Made to Mr. Briand to Consider Problem in a Larger Way, Though France Has Made Many Exemptions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Rather belatedly French publicists are concerning themselves with the Swiss protest against the somewhat brusque action taken by the French Government in respect of what are known as the free zones. It will be recalled that after some rather painful negotiations France claimed the right to place the customs line between France and Switzerland along the political frontier, although for over 100 years Switzerland, that is to say the region of Geneva, has enjoyed the advantage of obtaining provisions and moving with perfect freedom in a tract of French territory which for customs purposes was a sort of no man's land.

The situation was certainly regarded strictly from the viewpoint of French sovereignty, rather anomalous. But on the other hand, it was created by a specific treaty of 1814, and the treaty of 1919 only envisages the abrogation of the ancient arrangement in friendly fashion with the consent of Switzerland. Besides, although French custom-protection is to be considered, after all there is little real inconvenience to France in placing her customs officers a little behind the actual frontier, while there is much inconvenience to Switzerland in having suddenly to change her habits. When all is said and done, though one sympathizes with the French desire to control fully her own territories, the matter is one of prestige rather than of practical importance for France, and it is easily possible to exaggerate these questions of national prestige.

No Importance to France

The trouble arises, of course, because Geneva is, to all intents and purposes, in French territory. The town is situated on the French side of the lake and to provision itself must have recourse to French products unless it is to transport those provisions from comparatively remote Swiss villages. What is contended is that while the continuance of the century-old system is important for Geneva, it is of no importance to France. At any rate there can be no doubt, as French publicists are now writing, and as the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor on a recent journey had the opportunity of ascertaining for himself, Switzerland is taking France's proposed action quite seriously. Previous friends of France are inclined to turn against France. Not only is this due to the actual issues at stake, but also to the tone that France has adopted toward a little country.

As Mr. Sauerwein writes, it is sometimes forgotten that it is not permissible to talk to a little country in the same tone as might properly be adopted to a great power. Swiss sentiment is hurt. The country has obviously only juridical arguments with which to defend itself. A great power, conversing with a great power on an equal footing, might employ a peremptory manner without touching national susceptibilities. But the same language used toward a little nation which is helpless may be found deeply injurious.

Two Sorts of Zogs

There are two sorts of zones submitted to a special régime. One is fairly large, extending over the whole of northern Savoy, which was militarily neutralized in 1814. There appears to be no difficulty about abrogating these conditions, which do not correspond with present circumstances, since France has not the smallest intention of ever attacking Swiss territories. This part of the problem might easily be solved. But there is also a free zone of small extent in Upper Savoy, in which Geneva has been accustomed to the enjoyment of free trade. The Swiss city and the surrounding French country have, it is urged, need of each other.

Article 435 of the treaty envisages the modification of this régime but it lays down that the new régime must be the result of a common accord between France and Switzerland. Certainly in deciding to place her customs officers on the political frontier, France is behaving in a perfectly natural way. But it is putting the case too high to say, as does the Quai d'Orsay, that the honor of France is involved in this question of advancing for a few miles her customs officers. It hardly seems worth while, for this supposed "French honor," to quarrel with France's Swiss friends. Mr. Sauerwein in the past has been not forgotten that there is a German portion of Switzerland, and this German portion is doing its best to spread an anti-French propaganda in the French portion of Switzerland. Writers who have hitherto been on the French

side are now mocking the doubtful advantages of French friendship.

An appeal is therefore being made to Mr. Briand to consider the problem in a larger way than can perhaps be reasonably expected of an official department. "The glory of victorious France," it is said in the "Matin," "does not demand that her customs officers molest the people of Geneva when they take their Sunday walks in French territory." This aspect of the matter, indeed, is worth a moment's consideration. Would it not be a biting satire on our passport system and our frontier regulations if an inoffensive citizen of Geneva could hardly go outside his town for a walk on a fine Sunday afternoon without having to produce papers and obtain visas and generally submit to all the inconveniences of a long foreign voyage?

The Ligue des Droits de l'Homme in France is asking that the litigation should be submitted to the arbitration of the League of Nations. "France," which for many years," writes Ferdinand Buisson, "has invoked right and liberty, should now seek the opinion of the League of Nations, which is precisely an international organization concerned with these two principles which are necessary to peace."

On the other hand, for the French case must be put with all impartiality, the French project proposes that there shall be given for a period of 15 years fiscal immunity to such articles as coffee, chocolate, and sugar, and that other fiscal arrangements may be made in agreement with the Swiss Confederation. Certain exemptions are also proposed in favor of cyclists, excursionists in motor cars, and other tourists. In reality it is likely that there will be so many exemptions that Swiss opinion ought to be thoroughly content. Unfortunately the matter has become a quarrel, and if it is settled by France taking a high hand it will undoubtedly produce most unpleasant feelings not easily to be mollified in Switzerland.

## COULD MINERS CARRY ON COAL INDUSTRY?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Asked his opinion as to whether the coal miners of the country could carry on the mines without the owners, Robert Smilie, one of the foremost of the miners' leaders in Scotland, said that the miners would willingly take over the mines if the owners would hand them over. They would willingly run the risk of having to reduce wages. He was confident they could successfully carry on the industry.

"If the mines were handed over tomorrow to the mine workers, manual and technical," he stated, "they could carry on the mines of the country successfully, supplying every mine owner in Great Britain today. We were to go to Timbuctoo and remain there. The miners were blamed for the loss of the country's export trade, but the charge was baseless. "The government must be held responsible for that because they had tried to get the largest possible amount out of the foreign consumer. If the industry could not be carried on, even by the miners, without a reduction in wages or increase in the price of coal, that was because the industry had not been carried on as it ought to have been under private ownership."

## GENERAL SMUTS ON UNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—General Smuts, on the occasion of the Women's South African Party being "at home" to the South African Party members of Parliament, in a brief speech said in effect that there was a remarkable change apparent in the country, a change that was not born of party; it was something far above party. The old divisions which for so many years had separated the people had been set aside, and the people had deliberately taken the great advantage that in the future they would go forward as a united people. South Africa had entered upon a new period, and as a united nation would move forward until perfect success had been achieved. Though their success had been greater than anticipated, it must be made stable and permanent as the foundation upon which the new South African nation was to be built. This was their sacred task. If they proved true and faithful, no evil would come to this country; in the conviction, they would go forward with confidence. It was his ambition not to be leader of the South African Party, but to be leader of the South African nation. They were told there were tens of thousands of people still standing aside until they are convinced of the truth and sincerity of the party. It was for them to convince these of the righteousness of their attitude; then there would be one united people.

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## DARK DAYS ARE PASSING IN HUNGARY

Although Political Status Is perplexing, There Are Signs of More Liberal Policy Toward Restoration of Civil Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary—It is difficult to disentangle what is true and important in present-day Hungary from the disingenuous and perplexed political situation. Certain things may be stated: The period of darkest reaction is slowly passing. There are signs of a drift toward a more liberal policy and toward the restoration of civil rights. Anti-Semitism in more violent aspect is fading into anti-Semitism in more subtle forms, but it still contaminates the lives of many of the population. The land reform, which is steadily being put into operation, is seldom mentioned. Nevertheless, from a long point of view, the peasant movement is more interesting than anything else in Hungary.

## Peasants' Attitude

Probably the peasant cares little who is king, or whether the country is a republic or a monarchy, so long as he may keep the gains which the last months have brought him. The successive revolutions, largely made by the industrial workers, have done nothing for them, but the revolution in land control has been complete, and is crystallizing its policies into organization and law. Under the Land Reform Bill 1,000,000 peasants have become landowners. But this is not all. The bill also provides for a form of organization which has only one counterpart in the world—in Bavaria. The bill creates in each district an agricultural council made up of an equal number of large landholders, small holders, and agricultural laborers. This council sends representatives in the same ratio to county, province, and national councils. The reform is governmental decentralization on a sweeping scale. The bill gives these councils enormous powers: They may break up the estates, determine prices which shall be paid, in fact supervise all questions which have to do with the land. The government has the right to send officials to the county, province, and national councils, but they may only vote to 20 per cent of the total voting power of any council.

## A Minister in Sheepskins

Stephen Szabo, Minister for Agriculture, is one of the busiest and most important men in Hungary. He is a peasant—a small holder—and was persecuted for many years because of his agitation of the land question. The Ministry for Agriculture is housed in large and imposing quarters, with portraits of previous ministers, in gold lace and decorations, adorning the walls. Among these predecessors, Stephen Szabo, a short man, in a sheepskin coat and top boots, looks strangely out of place. His waiting room is invariably crowded. In one corner there will be a group of well-dressed gentry, waiting to see this peasant in order to get a permit for exporting their produce abroad. They wait, too, sometimes, for many hours.

Across the room may be a contrasting group of disabled soldiers in tattered uniforms, waiting to inquire about the land, which under the terms of the Land Reform Bill is to be distributed to just such men as they. When Mr. Szabo comes out, he will probably interview them first. The peasants are one class whom no one in Hungary is bullying just now. They are liberal, almost radical, on all questions affecting their own interests, but their psychology is that the town problems and woes they are wont to shrug their shoulders.

## Commissars Interned

The four people's commissars of the Bela Kun régime, who would have been executed several months ago according to their sentence had not Moscow intervened with threats of reprisals, are interned in the central prison here, while an emissary negotiates at Reval for their deportation to Russia. They are living in the best administered prison in Budapest, occupying cells which are light and clean, and are permitted to have books. They are, of course, subject to the same discipline as others, and are only permitted out of their cells for one hour a day. Professor Agoston, a former college professor, one of the four, is engaged at present in translating Frederick Engels' "Transformation of Science" from German into Hungarian. There is a question whether he and Joseph Haubrich, one of the other commissars, will profit by deportation to Russia. Dr. Agoston and Joseph Haubrich are known there as those who advocated a moderate policy during the Soviet régime and made some organized effort to swing the Soviets to the right. By the extremists they are sometimes blamed for the collapse of the Red régime.

## Triumph for Reaction

Parliament is engaged in a warm discussion of a new bill, a "defense of the realm act," conferring extraordinary powers upon the government. What it does, in effect, is to legalize the status quo. At present both the government and the military are taking upon themselves extraordinary powers without sanction of law at all. The passage of the bill—and it will almost certainly pass—will be a triumph for the reaction. In a sense, however, it may help the powers of Liberalism for it will certainly tend to put an end to irresponsibility.

## MR. ALBA'S CALL TO SPANISH LIBERALS

In Open Letter He Makes Appeal for Liberal Unity and Says Parties Should Begin a Big Propaganda Campaign

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—It has been obvious that, with the Conservative sections at an extremity of disadvantage, now if ever is the time for the Spanish Liberals, with all the talk that there has been in recent times of their projected concentration to assert themselves. Public opinion has been somewhat surprised to find them listless and inactive. Neither the Count de Romanones, the Marquis de Alhucemas, nor any of the other most prominent leaders have made any move, and it has been left to Don Santiago Alba, chief of one of the less important groups, to speak upon the opportunities.

This he has done in a long letter of a somewhat effusive and sentimental kind which he has addressed to the Marquis de Alhucemas (Garcia Prieto) the chief of the Democratic group, and Melquiades Alvarez, the Reformista leader, who has been notable hitherto for the independence he has maintained and the way in which, as some say, he has trifled with the affection that the other sections have offered him. Mr. Alba sent his letter to the newspapers at the same time that he addressed it to these two personages, intimating at the same time that he was just leaving Spain for a short season. It is considered most remarkable that in making this appeal for Liberal unity he has ignored in such a pointed way the Count de Romanones, leader of the official Liberal section, and nominally, at all events, the foremost Liberal. This is considered hardly to be a good sign for unity; it is explained by the circumstances that Mr. Alba has a deep dislike for the Romanones, which he never attempts to conceal. He is a politician with a good reputation as a past Finance Minister and one who has given deep study to the economic problems of the country, but of late he has been little to the fore, and his assistance of the Datists at the last election caused much comment.

## POLICY OUTLINED OF CHINESE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHATHAM, Ontario—One of the strongest branches of the Chinese National Party in Canada has just been formed here and recently entertained the business and professional men of the city, as well as some of the prominent legislators of the Dominion, at a banquet, on which occasion they outlined the aims of the organization and the objects of the newly formed party, as explained by Mr. Proudfoot, to be maintained the unity of Chinese politics, to expand the local self-government to enforce the assimilation of the Chinese race, to adopt the best policies of Socialism, and to maintain international peace. He told of the formation of the party in 1912 by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. There were then 10,000 members. Today there are 100,000 in the United States and Canada. Briefly, the object is to better the lot of the Chinese in this country. No race can prosper under such a handicap in Canada as do the Chinese. However, in spite of the head tax and the restrictions on them, they make good citizens and through cultivating their relations and good will, the country stands an excellent chance of working up a profitable trade with China. In a word to the Chinese, Mr. Proudfoot advised them to become British subjects as soon as they could after entering Canada.

time to analyze the reasons why the Liberal peace which was then arranged had not been carried into practical effect, and the business now was not to apportion responsibilities in that way but to establish conciliation and understanding among all. Less than ever must they devote themselves to an examination of the past. In their program, therefore, there would be the complete reestablishment of the law, the revision of the constitution, recognition of the juridical personality of the labor organizations, transformation of the property system, the establishment of a social and fiscal policy, and the passing of a budget that would satisfy the problems of finance and government in the post-war period and the desire for economic and educational development which was imperative for the progress of Spain as a modern and cultured nation.

## Immediate Action Urged

Mr. Alba says that the enterprise he indicates will not admit of postponement; they must prepare public opinion and in due course must assume the reins of government because Spain would desire it. They must awaken in the country a current of sympathy and hope. It was the duty of the two whom he addressed to take the first steps and to effect concert with the other Liberal elements, and such as were not Liberal, so as to determine the supreme direction. He did not want it and would with pleasure abide by what they agreed upon. He would gladly support whomever they requested, personally desiring to exist apart from all official position. He added that he had consulted nobody in writing that letter, and asked from those to whom it was directed the same sincerity and frankness that he had imparted to it. Having suggested that never so much as now was a Liberal, democratic, socializing and reconstructing policy necessary, audacious in its conduct, such as would inflame the minds of the people, awaken sleeping desires toward a new life, a policy that would seem to be in fact the salvation of Spain, he asked finally: "Do you wish to make this attempt together? Henceforth I am at your side. I await not for your answer but, your determination, that I may support it, and cordially I offer you my hand."

## Propaganda Campaign

In his open letter to the Marquis de Alhucemas and Mr. Melquiades Alvarez, he begins by saying that he is sure that the extreme gravity of existing circumstances will not have passed unnoticed by them. Then, after expressing his appreciation of the fact that the situation must be treated with a certain delicacy, he insists that the action he thus takes does not in any way indicate any desire on his part to attain office or that of any of his friends. He then expresses his view that the Liberal sections in unity should enter upon a big propaganda campaign throughout the country, in which they would offer "the nucleus of a governmental Left without incurring the stupid obligation of restoring old and discredited party organizations, and would constitute a vigorous affirmation of the Liberal sentiment of Spanish society in harmony with the dominant spirit of the world. Mr. Alba goes on: "Such an enterprise, entered upon with sincerity and maintained with self-denial and tenacity, would succeed very soon—I am sure of it—in obtaining the cooperation more or less active of the extreme Left, united to us by a common denominator of love of liberty, of respect for the law and of devotion to the ideals of social justice and complete human fraternity."

## CONFLICTING TIMES CAUSE OF CONFUSION

LEWISTON, Maine—Much confusion followed the introduction of daylight saving time in Lewiston and Auburn yesterday. In Lewiston, the textile mills were upon local time and the schools on standard time, with the result that thousands of children went home to dinner an hour later than their fathers. City officials and newspaper offices were deluged with protests. The Lewiston & Auburn, Mechanic Falls and Sabatis divisions of the street railway are on daylight time, and the Augusta and Bath divisions on standard time. The Lewiston-Portland Interurban line is on local time, while the arrival and departure of Maine Central and Grand Trunk trains remain on standard schedules.

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These ultra smart hand made blouses are in great demand for wear with the tailored suit and the fashionable Tuxedo sweaters.

The showing includes very simple tailored models and others with dainty flit and Irish lace edges. One of the features of this blouse is the well fitting collar and cuffs. The materials are batistes and French voiles.

The prices are moderate, ranging from—

\$2.95 to \$15

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\$28 Simmons Bed, \$15.95

Heavy 2-inch posts and four filling rods in each head and foot of the same 2-inch tubing. White enamel or Yarnall Marlin finish; all are perfect.

Princess Mattress, \$19.50

The Jones Princess Mattress is tailored in a heavy twill tick with roll edge and sides; without tufts; filled with long staple cotton.

\$125 Vanity Dresser, \$79.50

Irony enamel Vanity with full size center mirror and swinging side mirrors; six drawers.

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A splendid finished mahogany Four-Poster Bed with heavy posts; only a few in stock.

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## REFORM PROGRAM OF BRITISH LABOR

J. H. Thomas Declares Nationalization of Public Utilities Will Be Chief Plank in Platform at the Next Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The nationalization of public utilities is to be the chief plank in the Labor Party's platform when an appeal is made to the country at the next general election, which is expected to materialize before the end of this year. A private bill for the nationalization of the railways was introduced by J. H. Thomas, M. P., recently which provides for a scheme of nationalization as adopted by the railwaymen's unions and approved by the Labor Party.

In this bill Mr. Thomas provides for all railway property in the United Kingdom to be vested in the state six months after the bill becomes law. The general direction of the railways will then devolve on seven commissioners under the Ministry of Transport, consisting of a chairman, two commissioners appointed by the Ministry, one by the Treasury, and three by the government under nomination by the three railwaymen's unions. Machinery will be set up for adjusting salaries, wages, and service conditions, and it is proposed that a new government railway stock should be issued in cancellation of the existing railway stocks and shares certificates, the purchase price being calculated on the basis of the pre-war market price less 20 per cent for depreciation.

### Energies Will Be Redoubled

In a recent interview with Mr. Thomas, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the Labor Party proposes that not only railways, but land, mines, canals, shipping, electric light and power plants and gas works shall be nationalized. In the opinion of Mr. Thomas, while Labor under the present capitalist system to a considerable extent is reluctant to give its best service for the enrichment of the few, it will redouble its energies under nationalization and give its best service for the country as a whole.

When the nation gets its own coal and manages its own transportation systems, prices will not fluctuate and supplies will be less likely to be held up through the banks financing stocks at high prices, so that the public will no longer be at the mercy of profiteers. The Labor Party proposes, when it assumes the reins of government, that all profits shall be limited and by the government purchasing the raw material it will be rationed in the trades concerned, so that no combination, however strong, will be able to manipulate prices at the expense of the general public.

### "History Repeats Itself"

These changes, Mr. Thomas said, will not be brought about by "direct action" or by a revolution in the ordinary accepted definition of that much abused word, but will be the result of constitutional action through the representatives of the Labor Party in the House of Commons. In the judgment of Mr. Thomas, the old Liberal Party has gone, and in the immediate future the line-up will be a strong combination of the Coalition Liberals and Coalition Unionists under Mr. Lloyd George with a greatly increased number of Labor M. P.'s in opposition.

"History repeats itself," declared Mr. Thomas, "and as the old Liberal Party gradually gained ascendancy through its definite program of reform and has by degrees passed over to the Right wing, on account of its constituent members having achieved the maximum of reform which they had visualized, so the Labor Party, which is now gaining in strength and has a very definite program of reform, will gradually, sooner or later, come to the front. This party will be accepted, not only by the manual workers, but by the great middle class which at the present time is between the upper and nether millstones of Capital and Labor, and which has suffered severely through the wastage of the recent war."

### Labor Secures Votes

On being asked how he accounted for the great change in the mental attitude of Labor with regard to the efficacy of "direct action," Mr. Thomas stated that undoubtedly the leaders of the Labor Party had exercised a great moderating influence over their more extreme brethren, and Labor, which has long seen that war is a crude arbiter in quarrels between nations, is now coming to see that strikes form just as crude an arbiter as between Capital and Labor, and in both cases the innocent suffer with the guilty. When a great strike takes place, as in the case of the railway strikes and the miners' strikes, the greatest sufferers are the wives and children of the operators, and the middle classes, which have nothing to do with the quarrel, suffer equally in a contest which is none of their making.

The success of the Labor Party in securing three seats in succession in

the recent by-elections, and the very large number of votes secured by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at Woolwich in the face of a very subtle propaganda against him as a candidate, have convinced the more serious element in the trade unions that through parliamentary action more can be achieved than through sudden strikes and the serious economic loss resulting from them.

### "The Drink Evil"

Dealing with the drink question, which Mr. Thomas considers to be a very grave evil, he plans to support a bill for providing for the people in the various electoral districts to vote at stated intervals on three alternatives, namely (1) the status quo or private ownership; (2) prohibition; (3) national ownership. He considers that gradually the country will go over to nationalization. The experiment at Carlisle, where the public houses have been taken over by the government, shows conclusively the benefits of this method. Of the licenses 30 per cent were immediately canceled and the houses remaining open were very much improved with great benefit to the community.

There is altogether too much politics at present, said Mr. Thomas, in the discussion of the liquor question, but when the breweries, distilleries and public houses are nationalized, the electorate will be able to look at the matter dispassionately, and if the country desires prohibition there will be no propaganda by the trade to throw dust in the voters' eyes, so that a decision can be reached in a calm, judicial way.

### Effects of Prohibition

Mr. Thomas informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he was visiting the United States when prohibition came into effect, and he hopes to return for a visit in June of this year. He was very much struck by the overwhelming way in which prohibition was accepted by the United States, and hopes to see, on his early return there, the resultant beneficial effects.

Mr. Thomas stated that his early training had a great effect on his present outlook and on his desire to benefit the whole community. He left school to work as an errand boy, and later he entered the railway service as an engine cleaner, rising to the position of driver. In fact he said: "I left the footplate of my locomotive to become a member of Parliament." He stood as a member for Derby since January, 1910, and is now a privy councillor and chairman of the Trade Union Congress.

## LEAGUE RECEIVING AERIAL AGREEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—An interesting illustration of the changing conditions in world relations is to be seen in the fact that international aerial conventions are beginning to be received by the League of Nations among the treaties submitted for registration and publication.

The British Government has registered a provisional agreement with France, and Switzerland has registered a similar agreement with Germany. As the two are almost identical, it will be enough to summarize the Franco-British agreement, which is somewhat more detailed. The agreement contains 19 clauses. By clause 1, the agreement is confined to private and commercial aircraft duly registered as such by the French and British governments respectively. In clause 2, each government reserves the right to prohibit certain areas for military reasons or in the interests of public safety. Any aircraft finding itself above a prohibited area, shall immediately give the signal of distress prescribed in the air navigation regulations of the state flown over, and shall land as soon as possible at one of the aerodromes of the said state and outside the prohibited area.

Every aircraft must be provided with a log-book, a certificate of airworthiness, and a certificate of registration, as well as carry marks that make it identifiable while in flight. Passengers and pilots are required to carry passports and identification papers. The pilot must have a certificate of competency. Merchandise must be accompanied by a manifest. Aircraft must start and land at certain specified aerodromes, where they will submit to customs and other examination, and must cross the frontier between specified points. The French frontier is to be crossed only between Boulogne and Calais, and the British frontier between Folkestone and Dungeness, or in the case of seaplanes and flying boats, between Orfordness and the Naze.

This agreement is temporary and will cease to apply as soon as the international air navigation convention drawn up by the Peace Conference comes into force.

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## IRISH ACTIVITIES IN VICTORIA CRITICIZED

Melbourne Press Indignant at Treatment of Union Jack in St. Patrick's Day Parade and Over Dr. Phelan's Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office  
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Indignation has been caused in this State as well as in other parts of Australia by the bitter attacks made on Great Britain by leaders of the (Roman) Catholic Church. These outbursts were particularly marked in connection with the celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

In Melbourne permission was given for a procession on condition that the Union Jack was carried at the head of the march. The sequel, however, will probably lead to a refusal by the city authorities to allow a similar use of the Melbourne streets in future. Although the Union Jack was carried, as arranged, it was placed in charge of a man who had been hired for the occasion, and whose appearance was not in keeping with the flag which Australian loyalists hold in such respect. A determined attempt was also made during the procession to drench the flag with petrol and burn it. The police, however, interfered and arrests were made.

Commenting on the procession and the flag incident, the (Roman) Catholic Bishop of Sale, Dr. Phelan, declared that he was glad that no Irishman and no Irish-Australian could be got to carry the Union Jack. When they got a man to carry the flag they had to pay him 15s. for the service.

"If a similar indignity be attempted next year," continued Bishop Phelan, "I would advise some of you to look up the criminal records and obtain a man who has spent seven years at least within the walls of Pentridge prison. Such a man would be a worthy specimen to garb in the uniform of the 'Black and Tans' and assign him the post of carrying the Union Jack."

### Attack on Britain

"We have no hatred of the Union Jack in itself," said Dr. Phelan. "It is all right in its own place. We live, however, under the Australian flag, and it is that flag that should be carried in the front of the procession. For Irishmen and Irish-Australians the Union Jack has a meaning and a special significance. The Union Jack stands for unparalleled crimes in Ireland—crimes that would put to shame even the brutal atrocities in Armenia. It is flying over hired assassins in Ireland."

"The Victorian Railways Union, having the courage of their opinions, recently denounced the terrible acts of the hired assassins of the Crown in Ireland, and called a spade a spade. Two of their number were dismissed from the government service because the union had placed on record its detestation of the methods of the hired assassins. I have no railway position to lose and I can say it deliberately that the 'Black and Tans' are the hired assassins of the British Crown. Allegations of disloyalty are made against the Irish-Australians, but we are undisturbed by such croaking. We have spat back today the sham loyalty that was sought to be thrust down our throats."

### Daily Papers Indignant

Two of the three leading daily newspapers in Victoria indignantly resented the disloyal procession and the Bishop's remarks.

The Melbourne Argus in the course of an editorial declared that it would seem as if there was something official in these sustained attacks on British institutions by Irish (Roman) Catholic prelates. In its comment the Argus said:

"It is an outrage that in Melbourne—a loyal city as we have said—the emblem of Empire should have been assailed. Every city has its section of low blackguards who may be expected to grossly misbehave when occasion offers. Such persons as a rule act upon the spur of the moment in the intoxication of disorder. But on Saturday there was clear evidence of preparation and premeditation, which can only be ascribed to influences inspired by resentment against the

order to carry the Union Jack. It is all very well for the leaders to disavow the attack. They arouse the feeling which they cannot—or do not—control. Nor is it necessary to look very far for the source of the inspiration, for almost immediately after the outrage had been committed no less a person than Bishop Phelan, in a public speech, referred in disgraceful terms to the carrying of the flag. Every word was intended to stigmatize the great mass of loyalists in this community. We do not know how this speech of his will be regarded by those who are intrusted with the duty of upholding the law, but it will, to say the least, be interesting to see how they receive it."

### Dr. Mannix Criticized

"Archbishop Mannix did incalculable damage to that section whose interests he might have been supposed to safeguard by his persistent opposition to all movements and feelings for which the British people in the Commonwealth stand. From him might have been expected those bitter misrepresentations, those half truths and untruths, which formed the substance of Bishop Phelan's speech. The fact that sentiments of this kind found such offensively fluent expression in the absence of the senior prelate suggests that there is something 'official' in these sustained attacks on British institutions by Irish (Roman) Catholic prelates. At any rate that is the belief that inevitably will be fostered in the community. It must tend more and more to isolate the Irish vote, the cause there is any desire upon the part of the great mass of the people toward such segregation, but because the leaders of the Irish voters make it impossible for loyal citizens to cooperate with them. It is regrettable that public life and public affairs should be embarrassed by the wanton and persistent airing of old-world grievances, but the blame attaches to those who have tried to detach Australia from the motherland because Ireland is discontented."

The Melbourne Herald referred to Dr. Phelan as a "truculent priest" upon whom the mantle of Dr. Mannix had fallen, and recognized that the object of the attack on the Empire's flag could have no other purpose than to promote the dismemberment of the British Empire.

### Flag As Protector

"The flag which the disloyal ecclesiastic so wantonly disparaged" said the leading article in the Herald, "is the flag which protects Australia. It stands for the Empire, and for the civilization of which the great mass of our citizens are justly proud. If it were removed, and all the protection that it stands for canceled, the lot of Australia would indeed be tragic. If we did not become a prey to Asiatic or other invasion we would sink into the position of a miserable land torn between the factions of social incoherence, the fires of discord being fanned by that turbulent section which invests with authority the clerical propagandists who instill into their followers deep hatred of Britain, and who bow to the authority of a foreign priestly body. They would cheerfully accept the consequences which their utterances promote—sectarian strife and the social division of the Commonwealth; 'red' ruin and the breaking up of laws."

### SCHOOL FOR DIAMOND CUTTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office  
JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal.—A school is to be established for training men and women in diamond cutting in Johannesburg. The money for the purpose (£25,000) has already been voted by the Transvaal Provincial Council, which will enable the matter to be taken up at once. It will provide for suitable premises and machinery, a highly skilled technical head and competent assistants.

## BRITISH WOMEN LAY PLANS FOR FUTURE

Conference Called by Lady Astor to Decide Whether Further Cooperation Is Desired and What Form It Should Take

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Lady Astor recently called a conference at her town house of representatives of various kinds of women's organizations, and of individual women engaged in professional or public work. Speaking from the chair, Lady Astor said that a year's experience in the House of Commons had helped her to see certain ways in which the pressure of the women's organizations on Parliament lacked effectiveness, and she had called the conference to consider (a) how far the facts of the present situation as they affected women and their interests warranted fresh efforts toward cooperation and (b) what form any further cooperation should take.

About 50 women's organizations were represented at the conference. The discussion on subject (a) mentioned above, brought out a desire for greater cooperation, initiative and education. Under the heading (b) the question was discussed as to whether cooperation should involve a political organization to press for a particular program.

### A Consultative Committee

Mrs. Abbott of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance spoke in favor of a non-party political organization with an equality program. The speaker believed that without a definite organization of those men and women voters who were in favor of equal suffrage, equal pay, an equal moral standard and the repeal of laws which put women at a disadvantage, the speedy realization of these reforms was impossible. This would mean a temporary withdrawal from party politics and the organization of men and women voters on a definite program in as many parliamentary constituencies as possible.

Mrs. Rathbone, representing the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, put forward the proposition of a consultative committee composed of representatives of all women's organizations and societies that desired to belong to it. Such a committee was in fact formed during the war between a number of women's organizations. The most valuable feature of it was that it had no executive powers, but recommended joint action which should be carried out by its constituent bodies if they approved it, and not by the consultative committee itself. The speaker referred to the lack of funds for educational work as the cause of deficiencies in organization.

Mrs. Oliver Strachey of the London Society for Women's Service considered that all the unity that was possible had already been obtained, but she felt there was a lack of effectiveness in their means of direct access to Parliament, and in their work in the constituencies. Mrs. Strachey then put forward a proposal which Lady Astor had made to her—the formation of a flying column or fighting fund which would send workers into the constituency of any member of Parliament who took a reactionary or undesirable attitude in the House of Commons on women's questions, in order to conduct an educational campaign among the women voters. This fund would be at the disposal of any or all of the societies who wished to take action on any particular occasion.

Sir Willoughby Dickenson, chairman of the London Magistrates Parliamentary Committee, said that in his

own view the facts of the situation had so far changed since the vote was given to women that a new movement was wanted to deal with it. At the same time he strongly deprecated the idea of a Woman's Party, although he felt the need for a woman's program. In reply to this Lady Rhonda pointed out that a new group called the Six Points Group had just been formed to work for a definite program. The six points included equality in the civil service, and equality of teachers' pay. After further consideration, it was decided that a second conference should be convened in six weeks' time to discuss resolutions submitted to it.

## A SWISS-ITALIAN LABOR AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GENEVA, Switzerland.—An agreement has just been signed between Switzerland and Italy, concerning the treatment of unemployed, regarding which, according to the Federal Labor Office, the following are the main terms:

1. Italy agrees to extend the same treatment to Swiss citizens domiciled in Italy as to her own people.  
2. Switzerland agrees in case of total unemployment to give to Italian subjects living continuously in Switzerland since January 1, 1920, unemployment benefit to an amount equal to that provided by the Italian funds. This aid is also extended to unemployed whose service has been interrupted by mobilization or other military reasons and who returned to Switzerland before January 1, 1921. The agreement remains in force until June 30, 1921. Unless notice is given a month before that date it will remain in force indefinitely and will then be terminable at 30 days. The number of unemployed in Switzerland during a recent period of seven days rose from 127,862 to 134,009, of whom 90,455 were partially unemployed and 43,554 totally.

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<b>Plain Silk Cashmere</b> Solid black & white with seam, 4/11. 1/11. 5/11.	<b>Ribbed Art Silk</b> Medium, Weight Black, White, Navy, Grey, 7/11. 1/11. 5/11.	<b>Fine Botany or Medium</b> Faint Cashmere, in Black, Navy, Grey, 1/11. 5/11. 7/11.
<b>All Wool Cashmere</b> Double & single, solid black, navy, grey, 7/11. 1/11. 5/11.		

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRIMARY COTTON  
GOODS MARKETS

**Announcement of No Change in Wage Schedule on June 1 Has a Steady Effect on the Industry in New England**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The action of the Fall River cotton manufacturers in announcing that there would be no change in the wage schedule there on June 1, when the present wage period expires, and that in all probability wages of cotton mill help would remain unchanged for the next seven months at least, has the outstanding development of the past week in primary cotton goods markets. It means, probably, that the entire New England district, comprising substantially more than half the total cotton spindleage in the United States, will attempt to stick by its guns on the present basis, both on wages and on selling prices, and will make no effort to follow the lead of some of the southern cotton mills where wage cuts are being made. The prospect of a wage cut naturally raised the possibility of still lower price levels, and that constituted a decidedly unsettling factor whenever buyers were disposed to figure on providing for their needs several months in advance. Sentiment among cotton manufacturers not only has been unfavorable to a cut, but during the past month has been crystallizing more and more in active opposition to it, on the ground that the cotton mills had already made larger reductions in wages than most other industries and should not go further until other industries had come more into line.

**Attitude Announced.** There has been no general meeting of manufacturers to discuss the matter but the advisability of calling one in order to arrive at a definite decision and thus settle the uncertainty that has been acting as a drag on the market recently, was being agitated when the announcement of the Fall River manufacturers came. It was the outcome of a conference with the textile labor organizations, which is held periodically to discuss wages and trade conditions, and is the first official announcement of the attitude that is shared by a large part, if not the majority, of New England mill men.

With this question settled, there is no longer any reason for buyers to hesitate in placing orders to carry through the summer, and business of this kind is expected to be stimulated to some degree by the announcement. Another bullish factor in the situation this week was the upward movement of the raw cotton market. Still another was the easing in credit conditions and all served as indications that the bottom had been passed both on raw cotton and cotton goods. Buyers were not slow to take their cue from such indications, and inquiry for goods was reported fairly active throughout the week, though few large orders were placed and very few extended deliveries were named.

Print-cloth fabrics advanced a trifle during the week and the dealing extended into June and July deliveries, with spots and May-June goods held perhaps 4 cent higher. For 38½-inch 5.55 yard 64 by 60s southern mills asked 6½ cents a yard for June-July and 6½ cents for earlier goods, while eastern mills quoted approximately 4 cent above this figure, but took a fair amount of business, nevertheless. Other constructions were priced in proportion to these, as a rule, though a few constructions, such as certain makes of 66 by 44s, were still selling at rock bottom levels. Among the print-cloth yarn fabric mills, it was said that those who were situated so that they could get out leno work were finding a very favorable business moving on scrims and various other low and drapery fabrics, and were going more and more into this class of work.

**Condition of Demand.** Fine goods mills using combed yarns report a steady demand for goods in small lots, but mostly for spot or very nearby delivery. Drapery fabrics here, too, were among the leaders, including marquisettes, various styles of reps, dotted swiss and fine madras. Voles were rather slow, and fine lawns were also slow because of the impossibility of low prices offered for them. Poplins have been active and so have various styles of fancy shirts and pongees. Demand for yarn is improving and shows a marked gain for the past week. Tire yarn markets are making progress and orders suspended six months or more ago, that have been dormant until now, have been revived, and deliveries resumed on many of them, while not a few new orders are reported.

Mills are gradually increasing their output, either by starting up additional machinery that has been idle for a long time, or by increasing the length of their weekly working schedules. Some plants have already reached a normal basis of production and most others are getting nearer and nearer to that condition week by week.

**COTTON MARKET.** NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday, May 12.45, July 12.69, October 12.74, December 12.81, January 12.83. Spot steady; middling 12.90.

GOOD PROSPECTS  
FOR STUDEBAKER

**Motor Company, Whose Stock Advanced 50 Points From Year's Low, Makes Report**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—NEW YORK, New York—Encouraging results of the first three months' operations and even better prospects for the next quarter feature the report of the Studebaker Corporation just made public. The regular quarterly dividends on both the common and preferred were made on the stock that has been conspicuous on the exchange for the past few weeks. From the low of the year, the stock has advanced some 50 points.

Net profits after all charges and federal taxes for the three months ended March 31, last, were \$2,110,577, compared with \$4,472,992 for the corresponding period last year. Total sales for the first quarter were \$18,475,270, compared with \$23,301,342 a year ago. Shipments in the first three months this year were 11,620 cars, compared with 13,414 in the first quarter of 1920.

President Erskine says: "Our volume of business in the first quarter was predetermined in January by the arbitrary fixing of manufacturing schedules at 50 per cent of plant capacity. Existing uncertainties cautioned us to move carefully, and we purposely restrained operations. Because of the reductions in the price made last September, in advance of reduced costs of materials and labor, and the high cost effect of curtailed operations, we expected net profits to suffer. Happily, however, these adverse factors disappeared in March, and current operations are proceeding smoothly under most advantageous conditions. Stocks of cars in hand have disappeared, and unfilled orders exceed in number the usual heavy spring demand. We expect to produce and sell 21,000 cars in the second quarter, which will be a record breaker."

During the month of April, bank loans were further reduced \$3,000,000 and now stand at \$4,000,000.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The Governor of Shansi, China, Gen. Yen, Hai-shan, who for several years has been encouraging tree-planting throughout his province, is now sending representatives abroad to study forestry. There are within this province 6,540,000 mu which, though unsuitable for agriculture, will probably grow fine timber.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" estimates Germany's commodity index April 1 as 130, compared with 131 in March, 148 in January, 156 in May, 1920, and 110 in the last year of peace.

The French Parliament has adopted a budget totaling 26,450,805,000 francs, \$32,593,000,000 for ordinary and \$1,855,336,000 for extraordinary expenses.

The Converse Company, agent of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, has announced a reduction of 1½ cents in the price of certain grades of muslin.

The Italian prohibition on the importation of American passenger automobiles has been removed, according to a cablegram received by the United States Department of Commerce.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices advanced yesterday, closing prices being 1¼ to 3¼ higher, with May at 1.34½ and July at 1.09½. Corn also went up slightly, May closing at 58½, July at 62, and September at 64½. Little business was done in hogs, prices being about 10 points below Saturday's average. Provisions also were weak. May pork 16.05½, July pork 16.50, May lard 9.37, July lard 9.77½, September lard 10.15, May ribs 9.25, July ribs 9.60, September ribs 9.92½, July ribs 1.05, September ribs 9.44½, September ribs 9.43½.

## GOLD MINES MAY REOPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from San Diego Coast News Office—SAN DIEGO, California—The Alamo gold mines of Lower California, abandoned more than 20 years ago because of internal strife and failure to obtain satisfactory concessions from the Mexican Government, are to be reopened, according to word received here recently from Ensenada. A Los Angeles syndicate has obtained the rights of the Alamo mines from H. S. Boecker of the Ensenada Tanning Company, and is prepared to spend \$500,000 in new equipment, it is said.

## SWEDISH BANK RATE REDUCTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—According to a cablegram received from the United States Consul-General at Stockholm the bank has reduced the discount rate from 7½ per cent to 7 per cent. The 7½ per cent rate had been in effect since September 16, 1920.

## COINAGE OF SILVER IN RUSSIA

LONDON, England—Advices from Riga say that coinage of silver has been authorized by the Russian Soviet Government, the Bolshevik Government having reversed its position, having held for a long time for a complete abolition of money.

## LOAN OFFERED TO URUGUAY

NEW YORK, New York—A cable from Montevideo says that a syndicate of United States bankers has offered the Government of Uruguay a loan of \$25,000,000 for 30 years at 8 per cent.

## MORE GOLD AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York—Gold valued at nearly \$2,000,000 arrived here Monday from Europe and Latin-American countries. Of this amount, \$2,400,000 came from England on the Lapland,

PROSPECTS OF THE  
TER MEULEN SCHEME

**General Investigation and Organization of Bond Credit Plan in Europe Necessarily Is Proceeding Very Slowly**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—LONDON, England—After the preliminary flourish of trumpets which attended the appointment of the organizer, the Ter Meulen scheme somehow slipped off the stage of public attention, or slipped at any rate modestly into the background. The weighty question of Austria had been shifted, it is true, on to the infant shoulders of the scheme. But Austria is an altogether special and exceptional case; and it would be unfair either to regard the application of the Ter Meulen plan of Austria as a fair test of its practicability or to expect that for many months to come the organizer can be in a position to arrange for the issue of Ter Meulen bonds secured on reparations assets. But in the meantime progress can be made and is being made with the scheme in other directions. The organizer himself left for Vienna in the second week in April, and he will remain there for some weeks. But when he returns to London he will set himself to submit the Ter Meulen plan to the countries for which it was more especially designed, and if he is successful it should prove possible to make far more rapid progress than with Austria.

## Poland and Latvia Inquire

The London office of the organizer remains open, in the building which also houses the officials of the League of Nations. Representatives of at least one great financial house in New York have already called there and held a discussion with Sir Drummond Fraser about the scheme. Some continental European governments have also shown that they are interested. Among the first to make inquiries with a view to business were the governments of Poland and of Latvia. Not all the smaller and newer countries of Europe are equally attracted by the proposal. Jugo-Slavia, for example, would seem to be loath to participate in a project which has first of all been applied to its late enemy, Rumania. Rumania has been provided, through private sources, with as much credit as she can usefully profit for the time being. Lithuania is in a difficult position because, since the currency unit is the same as in Germany, it is practically impossible for imports to be derived from anywhere but neighboring countries, on a competitive basis.

In Hungary the prospects are perhaps more hopeful. That country is one of the few countries in Europe which is blessed with a really first-rate finance minister—a practical banker, who only accepted the office on the express condition that the government would support him in persuading the people to accept all the sacrifices necessary for a reorganization of national finance. If Hungarian exchange rates were more commonly quoted, the great progress already achieved in this direction would be more widely appreciated. For a long time the Hungarian crown depreciated with Austrian currency and was quoted even rather more favorably than Vienna. But with the introduction of a new financial régime in Hungary the two currencies parted company. Shortly before the London decision about Austria, Viennese crowns were standing at over 3000 to the £1 sterling. Budapest had recovered to less than 1000. For a country which, like Hungary, just appears to be getting under way, the Ter Meulen scheme might be extremely useful.

## Printers After Business

But here again it is necessary to curb the impatience of some anticipations. The office of the organizer had scarcely been opened in London before a representative of one of the great printing firms which thrive on bonds and bank notes called to discuss the design of Ter Meulen bonds! The pace is not likely to be quite so hot! Only because the powers which the organizer has received from the Council of the League of Nations are very strictly circumscribed. The committee which recommended his appointment advised that he should be given executive powers sufficient to enable him to initiate some of the work which, under the scheme, is eventually to be carried on by the Central Commission. But the Council of the League accepted the report of its committee with an important reservation. On the proposal of Mr. Leon Bourgeois the powers of the organizer were reduced, and the executive part of his duties was reserved for the time being.

The importance of this reservation is that only the Council of the League can increase these powers. The council is to meet in May and then not again until October. It is obvious, therefore, that at least until the autumn of this year the organizer will be strictly confined within the limits already imposed upon him. So far from being able to issue Ter Meulen bonds—as the enterprising printer fondly hoped—the organizer will not even be able to initiate business in anticipation of their issue. His duties as defined by the council which appointed him are simply to make provisional inquiries and to elaborate a paper scheme. He is to do no more for the present than "put forward sug-

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gestions which may become the basis of a definitive proposal." In fact, he is not to organize the scheme at all or to prepare to put it into operation. He is only to suggest what form the organization should take.

## Letters Instead of Visits

In a question which has already been prejudged by so many successive delays it would seem a pity that such further postponement should be contemplated. But the policy of the League in this matter is obviously to go slowly at first for the sake of going the more surely. The visit which the organizer announced in Manchester that he was about to make to the capitals of Europe is apparently to be postponed also; and preliminary inquiries are to be addressed to continental governments from the London office by correspondence instead of by the organizer himself in person. Whatever may be accomplished in the long run by means of the Ter Meulen scheme, it is tolerably obvious already that no actual transactions are likely to be financed under the scheme this year. But this is not to say that the institution of the scheme will have proved useless. The mere fact of its being in course of preparation is a psychological factor of some importance; and it is, after all, the essence of Mr. Ter Meulen's idea that confidence can be helped by guarantees which are never used, and that the mere existence of a second line of defense is often enough to prevent the first from being broken.

PLANS TO REFUND  
SHORT TERM DEBT

**Proposition Outlined by United States Secretary of Treasury Mellon Includes Victory Notes**

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Plans for refunding of the government's short-term debt, including Victory notes, into Treasury certificates of indebtedness, were outlined by Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, in a letter to Chairman Joseph W. Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee.

The government debt in both long and short-term securities amounted to \$23,365,510,000 March 1, a statement accompanying the letter says. Of this \$4,100,000,000 was in Victory notes and \$2,754,841,000 in the form of short-term certificates of indebtedness, which it is proposed to consolidate in one great refunding arrangement.

Including the Victory notes, approximately \$7,500,000,000 in government securities fall due within the next 30 months. These, Mr. Mellon regards as a lump, and his program contemplates the issue "from time to time as market conditions are favorable" of certificates of indebtedness carrying over the retirement of such as are necessary to the date of maturity of the Victory notes.

"This program," says Secretary Mellon, "will make the short dated debt more manageable and facilitate the refunding operations which will be necessary in connection with the maturing of the Victory notes."

The Treasury can expect to reduce the outstanding short term debt about \$1,000,000,000 before the whole amount matures, according to Mr. Mellon. He says that substantial progress has already been made in that direction through the application of savings receipts and minor surplus to receipts, but any program for retiring the debt must prepare the way for larger operations than have been the rule in the past.

No change in the Treasury's policy of issuing certificates of indebtedness to meet current requirements is anticipated, says Secretary Mellon, adding that he proposes to sandwich in between the regular issues such offerings of certificates as the market will absorb in carrying out the refunding operations.

## SEARS ROEBUCK SALES

CHICAGO, Illinois—Sears, Roebuck & Co. reports sales for April at \$16,375,290, a decrease of \$5,448,851, or 24.97 per cent. For the four months the sales aggregate \$66,082,259, a decrease of \$40,512,871, or 38.24 per cent. The company's sales in March were \$20,105,904.

## TIRE PRICE REDUCTIONS

AKRON, Ohio—All other companies here are expected to follow the cut of 20 per cent in prices for tires put into effect by the B. F. Goodrich Company.

## LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, England—Bar silver 34½ p. ounce. Money 4 per cent. Discount rates—short bills 5 per cent. Three months' bills 6½% per cent.

AUSTRALIAN STOCK  
EXCHANGE BUSIER

**Depression Followed by Revival in Business, Hardening of Securities, New Confidence and Generally Better Conditions**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Australasian News Office—MELBOURNE, Victoria—The depression in Australian business circles at the beginning of the year has been much relieved, and the brisk business done on the stock exchange has been a good indication of trade conditions.

Government stocks have hardened and there is new confidence in many quarters. With the payment for wool and wheat assured, an easier money market may be expected. The insistent demand for economy is making itself felt, particularly in federal circles.

So far the federal treasurer has benefited by the enormous increase in customs revenue, but this expansion cannot continue, and the restrictions, which have been enforced by the banks, must cut down importation very considerably. Although the limitations imposed by financial institutions have checked the heavy buying of English goods yet in certain cases manufacturers have been able to overcome difficulties. For instance, recently documents in connection with the shipment of goods to Australia were forwarded to English wool buyers in the Commonwealth with instructions to collect locally the amount of the drafts as against the goods sent in Australia, and the manufacturer in England.

## Sell and Invest

American exporting firms are understood to have sent goods forward, in some cases, to agents in Australia, with instructions to sell them and invest the proceeds here at interest until a favorable opportunity occurred for remitting.

Flour milling in the various states is seriously affected by the fact that millers cannot obtain wheat at a price under 8s. a bushel and this will not allow them to send flour to the East, the principal market for Australian flour. Millers declare that the Americans have been getting all the business, owing to the high price fixed for grain by the Australian Wheat Board. In each case the Americans were able to undersell Australian millers.

At present the millers are agitating for a reduction of wheat to 8s. a bushel, which would enable the export of flour to the East in competition with the United States. The cessation of milling in many parts of Australia has meant a dearth in flour and, of course, wheat offers will be needed for feeding stock in winter. Whether the new trade commissioner for China will be able to impress the federal government and the wheat board with the position remains to be seen.

## Tariff and Capital

The investment of new capital in Australia has been emphasized by Sir Joseph Cook, the federal treasurer, and it may be considered certain that the influx of capital will be considerable when industrial conditions become more settled. As the new tariff will occupy the Australian Parliament for some months, its full effect upon industry will not be at once understood.

It will be remembered that during the war period and until the end of 1919 any proposals for the issue of new capital had to receive the approval of the commonwealth treasurer.

Last year the restrictions were removed, and now the approval of the treasurer is required only in cases of foreign concerns registering in Australia or in the case of a British company in which there is foreign capital. During the six months ended June 30, 1920, 1011 companies were registered, with an aggregate nominal capital of £70,000,000, and there was an increase in capital for existing concerns of \$15,000,000. The treasurer has at present applications under consideration for the registration in Australia of concerns with an aggregate nominal capital of £25,000,000. These figures do not necessarily represent actual cash, but they show the progress of Australian manufacturing. In the woolen industry there is great activity, 22 new woolen-textile manufacturing companies having been registered in Australia in the last 12 months, and 11 others are in course of formation.

BANK DEPOSITORS  
TO BE PAID OFF

**Creditors of First North Dakota Bank to Close Will Be Paid by Guaranty Fund Commission**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—BISMARCK, North Dakota—Depositors of the Tolly State Bank, the first North Dakota bank to close its doors last fall, will be paid off by the State Guaranty Fund Commission about June first, it was decided by the commission, following a meeting here. The bank had deposits of about \$350,000.

Under the policy adopted by the Guaranty Fund Commission, depositors of closed banks will be paid in the order of closing; money realized from the liquidation of closed banks being augmented by yearly regular assessments on all state banks and on special assessments each year not exceeding ½ of 1 per cent of the capital stock.

After the enactment of the Guaranty Law only two banks had closed in the State before the beginning of failures last fall, and in these cases the board immediately paid off all depositors and assumed liquidation of the bank. The board expects liquidation from closed banks to assist materially in the retirement of obligations under guarantee of deposits.

Forty-four banks were closed in the State last fall. Within the last five weeks there has been a material improvement in the situation, but two banks closing. It is the opinion of the bank examiner that if the banks are able to liquidate with new fall crops, the situation will be entirely altered.

Four of the closed banks have reopened and others are said to be able to do so but will not attempt to reopen until fall.

NEW YORK MARKET  
BROAD AND ACTIVE

NEW YORK, New York—Trading in stocks was very active and broad yesterday. Popular issues in the industrial groups recorded extreme gains of 1 to 4 points. Steels, equipments and shippings made gains. American International Corporation, American Woolen, Central Leather, Marine preferred, with a gain of 3½, and American Car & Foundry, which advanced 2 points, made gains of from 2 to nearly 5 points. Call money was firm at 7 per cent. Sales totaled 1,189,000 shares.

The close was strong: Steel 83½, up ½; American International Corporation 52, up 4½; Central Leather 39½, up 2½; Mexican Petroleum 149½, up 1½; American Wool 81¼, up 2½.

## DIVIDENDS

Studebaker, quarterly of 1¼% each on preferred and common, payable June 1 to holders of May 10.

Pittsburgh Steel, quarterly of \$1.75 a share on preferred, payable June 1 to stock of May 1.

Esmond Mills, quarterly of 1¼% on preferred, payable May 2 to stock of April 26, 1¼% on common, payable May 2 to stock of April 26.

Exeter Manufacturing, quarterly of \$2.50 a share, payable May 2 to stock of April 26. This is an increase of \$1 per share over the last quarter.

International Harvester, quarterly of \$1.75 per share on preferred, payable June 1 to stock of May 10.

Atlantic Petroleum, cash dividend of 2¼%, payable May 20 to stock of May 10.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Mon.	Sat.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.96	\$3.96	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0785½	.0772½	.1990
France (Belgian)	.0777½	.0771	.1980
France (Swiss)	.1767	.....	.1980
Lire	.0482½	.0478½	.1990
Guillemers	.3512	.3513	.4020
German marks	.0155½	.0152½	.2380
Canadian dollar	.89	.89 1/2	.....
Argentine pesos	.3133	.3129	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0605	.....	.1930
Pesetas	.....	.1396	.....
Swedish kroner	.....	.2560	.....
Norwegian kroner	.....	.2580	.....
Danish kroner	.....	.1815	.....

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CHICAGO TENNIS  
OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Fifteen Players Out for Maroon Varsity Team, Including Capt. H. F. Vories and Perry Segal, 1920 Doubles Champions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—With greater general interest, a larger number of varsity candidates and more dual meets scheduled than in any season of recent years, University of Chicago faces the opening of lawn tennis competition in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association with the confident expectation of at least equaling the record of last year when Maroon stars won the Conference doubles championship and two dual matches.

Dr. D. B. Reed, who has been in charge of tennis at the Maroon institution for 10 years, has 15 aspirants for honors. This is an increase of six over the total field of racquet men last year who had enough ability to make worth while an investigation of their eligibility. Dr. Reed has scheduled five dual meets with Conference rivals, as compared with three last year, one of which was not played.

While he has the management of the team, the picking of the representatives in the matches, and plays with various candidates to form an opinion of their ability, Dr. Reed disclaims the title of coach. He says they find so many expert professionals at their tennis clubs to teach them the most effective strokes and the proper style of play that they need very little official coaching.

Scant opportunity for getting into the swing of the game has been afforded so far this spring. When the first conference match is played today with Northwestern University, the Maroons will have had but three weeks of preparation, most of this indoors, and no chance to play matches for team standing.

Prospects for victories in the doubles matches are better than in the singles. While the Maroons expect to be strong enough in singles to furnish interesting opposition for any college in the Conference, in dual matches they expect to win easily in doubles. Dr. Reed is not so sure about the singles in the Conference championship tournament, however, with W. K. Westbrook of University of Michigan and P. E. Bastian of Indiana University to defeat, but he has no misgivings about the Conference doubles championship.

There are several veterans of last year's competition left in college. R. W. Pike, once Conference singles champion, who got far as the semifinals in the championship tourney last May, has graduated, as has also Homer Jamieson, one of last year's regulars in both singles and doubles.

However, the two stars who won the doubles championship last year are back on the courts. They are Capt. H. F. Vories '22 and Perry Segal '22. Both won the major letter last year. The two other players who got some Conference experience last year are M. C. Gold '22 and C. W. Hazard '22. They did not win letters. The other 11 candidates are all new, and only two of these, Arthur Frankenstein '23 and P. T. Gates '23, show experience enough to make them stand out from the ranks.

Vories and Segal have as good a chance as anybody, according to Dr. Reed, to win the doubles championship again. If they play up to their best form they will be hard to vanquish. The only men they will have to look out for, so far as is known, are C. J. Wirthwein '22 and H. W. Hane '21 of Ohio State University, whom they defeated in the finals last year.

Besides helping to win the doubles, Vories made his way into the semifinals of the singles last year. Vories and Segal will be the best men in the singles as well as in the doubles. Vories is a back-court player. He has a fairly hard serve, and his forehand ground stroke is his best point. Segal plays a good all-round game, and is the choice of the staff in doubles play. He has shown a great improvement in his serving over last year.

Gold and Hazard are both short in stature and they find this something of a handicap. They play very much the same style of game. Frankenstein was formerly on the Hyde Park Hill School team and was a partner in the doubles team that won a championship in the University of Chicago Intercollegiate tournament in 1919. Gates plays a fairly good all-round game. The nine candidates-in-waiting are as follows: Palmer Ek '23, H. J. McCormick '23, H. D. Shafer '23, M. A. Rinkind '23, J. F. Moore '23, J. A. Dedan '23, M. A. Sturman '23, J. A. Silverberg '23 and R. H. Buller '21.

The schedule only which includes dual meets with Conference rivals and the Conference championship tournament, is as follows:

May 8—Northwestern University at Chicago; 8-10—University of Oklahoma at Chicago; 20—Ohio State University at Chicago; 21—University of Wisconsin at Madison; 22—University of Illinois at Chicago; 23-27—Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championship tournament at Chicago.

June 2—Leland Stanford Junior University at Chicago; 6—University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

OREGON AGGIES NINE  
LOSES TWO GAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PULLMAN, Washington.—The State College of Washington took both baseball games from Oregon Agricultural College in the two-game series played Friday and Saturday on Roger

Field. The first game of the series was an easy win, the score standing 15 to 7. The second game was closer with a 5 to 3 score.

Every one of the nine men on State College of Washington team made at least one hit off the four pitchers that J. J. Richardson, Oregon Agricultural College coach, used. P. R. Skadan, who was in the box the entire nine innings for the winners, had two bad innings, the second and ninth, but the Aggies were never dangerous after the Cougars started their heavy hitting in the third. M. W. Rocky '21, lead-off man for the Cougars, got one home run, one two-base hit and two singles in five times up. Skadan also came to bat with a home run in the seventh inning. Skadan held his opponents until the ninth, when McKenna, for the visiting team, started a rally that resulted in seven hits and five runs.

With the game standing 15 to 2, the Cougars played some ragged ball in this inning and let the Aggies score 5 runs, making the final score 15 to 7. The Cougars' timely hitting and the Aggies' errors cost the Oregon Agricultural College another defeat in the second game of the series. J. B. Friel '23, pitching for State College, held the score to 5 to 1 until the eighth inning when R. S. Keene '21 and C. W. Hubbard '21, for the Oregon Aggies, got on with singles, stole a base apiece and scored on Booth's hit over second base. Roy Sandberg '23, who went in behind the bat for R. S. Bray '23 in the fourth inning, started some brilliant play for the Cougars. E. V. Foster '23, in left field for the Cougars, made two brilliant catches. The Aggies made one run in the first inning and were slow until the eighth, when Booth made two runs. The scores by innings:

First Game  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Washington 10 4 0 1 4 3 2 2—15 15 8  
Oregon A. C. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 8 8  
Batteries—Skadan and Bray; Miller, Hughes, Kaesberger, McKenna and Gill. Umpire—Norm Moss. Time—2 hr. 25 m.

Second Game  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Washington 10 4 0 1 4 3 2 2—15 15 8  
Oregon A. C. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 8 8  
Batteries—Friel and Bray; Sandberg, Miller and Gill. Umpire—Norm Moss. Time—2 hr. 10 m.

G. H. RUTH SCORES  
SIXTH HOME RUN

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	12	8	.706
Washington	10	6	.625
Boston	6	6	.545
Detroit	7	8	.467
New York	6	7	.462
St. Louis	6	7	.459
Chicago	4	7	.364
Philadelphia	5	9	.357

RESULTS MONDAY  
Philadelphia 4, Washington 1  
Boston 2, New York 1  
St. Louis 7, Detroit 6

GAMES TODAY  
New York at Boston  
Washington at Philadelphia  
Chicago at Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Six teams played in the American Baseball League yesterday. The Boston Red Sox defeated the New York Highlanders in a close game by 2 to 1. G. H. Ruth scored the Highlanders' only run, when he hit a home run in the ninth inning out of the reach of the fielders. This makes a total of six home runs for Ruth so far this season. Scott Perry, Philadelphia pitcher, held the Senators to three hits and won the game by 6 to 1. E. G. Erickson, Washington pitcher, was forced from the box in the seventh inning when Philadelphia scored two runs. Detroit and St. Louis were tied in the ninth inning with six runs, and after playing four more innings St. Louis broke the tie and won 7 to 6.

RED SOX WIN, 2 TO 1  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Boston took yesterday's game from the New York Highlanders, 2 to 1. The Highlanders scored their only run in the ninth inning when G. H. Ruth hit a fast one out of reach of the fielders. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 5 0  
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 7 7  
Batteries—Jones and Ruel; Mays and Schanz. Umpires—Dineen, Nallen and Wilson.

ST. LOUIS WINS CLOSE GAME  
DETROIT, Michigan.—The Detroit Tigers lost yesterday's game when St. Louis broke a tie in the thirteenth inning and won, 7 to 6. The Tigers led until the ninth inning when St. Louis scored two runs. The Tigers evened it up in their half. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
St. Louis 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 2—7 15 3  
Detroit 2 0 1 1 0 0 1 0—6 14 2  
Batteries—Barnes, Davis, Shooker and Billings; Hollings, Dams and Almsmith. Umpires—Chill and Owens.

PHILADELPHIA WINS, 6 TO 1  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Scott Perry, pitching for Philadelphia, held Washington to three hits and won yesterday's game, 6 to 1. E. G. Erickson was driven from the box in the seventh inning when Philadelphia scored two runs. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Philadelphia 6 0 0 1 2 1 0 0—6 8 1  
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 3 1  
Batteries—Perry and Perkins; Erickson, Courtney and Guarit. Umpires—Moran and Connolly.

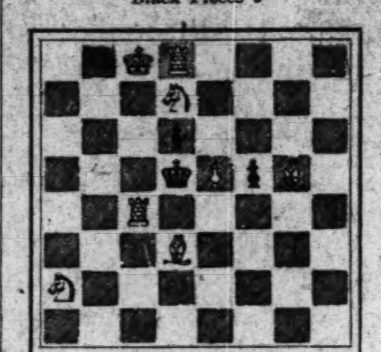
WILLIAMS LOSES AT TENNIS

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—By taking two of the four singles matches and both of the doubles, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology lawn tennis team defeated Williams College at the Longwood Cricket Club covered courts, Saturday night, 4 to 2.

## CHESS

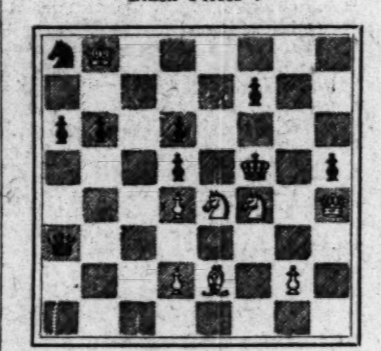
PROBLEM NO. 257  
By J. W. Harper  
Whitley Bay, Northumberland, England

Sent especially to The Christian Science Monitor  
Black Pieces 3



White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 258  
By Godfrey Heathcote  
Black Pieces 9



White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS  
No. 255. 1. K-K2 P-K1  
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## TRIAL OF SALES TAX FAVORED

Merchants Association Took No  
Position as to Its Desirability  
—Mr. Mellon's Plans May  
Make Experiment Needless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"In advocating the inclusion of a sales tax in the new scheme for reorganizing the finances of the government," said P. D. DeBarad, chief statistician of the Merchants Association of New York, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, "the board of directors of the association made no decision in regard to its merits or its defects, but felt that it would be well to have a practical test of it rather than to rely on the claims of either its advocates or those who opposed it."

When the Chamber of Commerce of the United States held a referendum on the question of the method to be adopted for taxation, the result was many qualified answers, showing a lack of unanimity in regard to most of the questions submitted.

Acting on this experience, and taking cognizance of the objections, the committee on taxation of the association submitted an adverse report on the sales tax to the board, basing its conclusions not only on the results of the referendum, but on the report of the tax committee of the National Industrial Conference Board, submitted to the Second National Industrial Tax Conference, held in October, 1920, in which the principal objections to the proposed tax were stated.

### Directors Not Unanimous

The board, thereupon, also taking into consideration the primer issued by the Business Men's National Tax Committee, issued on April 11, 1921, which earnestly supported the tax, and the fact that all parties were supporting the proposal that the excess profits tax must be disposed of at once, felt that to oppose the sales tax as well would have a tendency to leave the government without sufficient sources of revenue to meet its expenses.

The board felt that the principal claims of the advocates of the tax, simplicity of operation, ease of collection, the probability of an assured revenue, and chiefly the relief of the business world from the elaborate system required under the present law for the collection of the various taxes, especially the income surtax and the excess profits tax, justified its trial as an auxiliary source of revenue, though even the directors were by no means unanimous in this action.

Mr. DeBarad stated that it was his opinion, however, that if the elimination of the excess profits tax, as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, together with the other changes proposed by him, were to be adopted, the necessity for the sales tax would disappear.

### Objection to Sales Tax

The chief objection to the sales tax was the advantage given to large organizations, which in themselves do all the multiple processes of manufacture, as contrasted with those industries where each process involved a change of ownership, involving the payment of a tax, running sometimes to five or six transfers.

Another objection was that this would be a poor man's tax, applying especially to the consumer. This objection was not well founded as the directors considered that the great bulk of taxation sooner or later would be reflected in the selling price of the article.

One great objection against the substitution of the sales tax was the system by which the various industries had met the excess profits tax. Each concern, at the beginning of its fiscal year, had included in the estimated expenses of operation not only the known fixed charges, including rent, raw material, manufacturing cost, etc., but also the indeterminate charges under the law.

As the excess profits tax was very uncertain, involving elaborate systems of accounting, the special advice of counsel, and even then having possibilities of error, increase over the original estimates, additional amounts, running in some cases as high as 25 per cent of the sales price of the product, were added to cover these, according to statements made by the advocates of the sales tax. Thus, contrasted with this enormous charge, a tax which would never exceed 7 per cent, with a probable average of about 2½ per cent, which could be determined easily and exactly in advance, would be far easier on the consumer than the present tax.

### Reduction of Surtax

The reduction of the surtax on incomes recommended by Secretary Mellon would also tend to increase the revenues of the government, as the effect of the enormous rate, running as high as 50 per cent with an average for large incomes of over 75 per cent, had driven capital to invest rather in tax-exempt securities than in ordinary business. A business concern desiring to expand and obtain new capital at the present time would be unable to obtain it from its own large stockholders, men of large income, but must shop around among the small investors, and either remain at a standstill, or pay a higher rate of interest for its money.

This change, with the adjustment of back taxes, which, as far as could be estimated, would add millions to the revenues of the government, as the experts of the Treasury Department proceeded further in the examination of returns of the past years, would more than meet the deficit, and the retention of the so-called luxury taxes, which, were really an economic mistake, would become unnecessary. The purpose of the read-

justment of the income taxes of corporations, increasing the tax to equalize it to the tax imposed on individuals or partnerships, was not only to make up the difference but to simplify the procedure for collection, and would have the same effect as the sales tax, and would also prevent the imposition of a tax discriminating against any particular industry, as was being done by the luxury taxes, which were in reality taxes on the man of small income, rather than the rich. This was especially true of the tax on musical instruments, sewing machines and automobiles, which were more and more being sold on the installment plan to the man of small income.

## PACKER CONTROL LAW IS EXPECTED

Senate and House Committees  
at Work on Measures to That  
End—Strong Opposition by  
Big Business Thought Certain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Enactment of packer control legislation, in defiance of President Warren G. Harding's avowed policy of "less government in business," appears to be certain soon in the House of Representatives. Following the opening of hearings before the Agriculture Committee yesterday morning, Sydney Anderson (R.), Representative from Minnesota, leader of the faction that is seeking control and regulation of the "Big Five" meat packers, declared: "Whether President Harding regards it as government interference or not, I am sure the House will pass packer legislation before the end of the session."

The House Agriculture Committee already is engaged, along with the same committee of the Senate, in taking up legislation designed to prevent "big business" from controlling the necessities. It met last night to take up the last phases of the Capper-Track bill, which would put the Chicago Board of Trade virtually out of business by regulating trade in grain futures. Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is scheduled to appear before the committee when it meets preparatory to reporting out the bill.

### Strong Opposition Expected

Progressive factions in the House are determined to go ahead with packer control legislation, regardless of the possible displeasure of the President. Hearings on the proposed legislation will continue this week before the Agriculture Committee. Proponents of the packer bill will appear today and Friday, while its opponents will be given ample opportunity to attack its features at hearings tomorrow and on Thursday and Friday.

It is quite apparent to the agricultural representatives of the west that any attempt to put the "Big Five" packers under restraining legislation will be fought bitterly in the House by the big business interests of the east. To the progressive element in both houses, the fight is one that will settle definitely the controversial issues in the party. What they want Congress to do is to proclaim that government regulation of the production and distribution of food is necessary to the general welfare of the people of the United States.

### Packer Lobby a Telling Factor

The packer bill carried this declaration written into it when it was reported to the Senate last January. It was written also into the cold storage legislation, but the old line Republicans, assisted by reactionaries in the Democratic ranks, defeated the object.

Certain elements in the House will make an open issue of this declaration before the packer legislation fight is over. The packer lobbyists, still a telling factor in Washington, are prepared to make a strong effort to smother the bill in committee. If their attempts fail—and there is every reason to believe they will fail—they put their last hope in the Rules Committee, which played into their hands in the last Congress, when it refused to report a bill favorable to packer control legislation.

Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the People's Reconstruction League, was one of the witnesses before the Agricultural Committee at the opening of the hearings.

### Trade Commission Statement

"The Federal Trade Commission stated," he said, "that if these five great concerns owned no packing plants and killed no cattle and still retained control of the instruments of transportation, of marketing and of storage, their position would not be less strong than it now is."

"We, therefore, recommend that the railroads should be required to acquire the principal and necessary stockyards and all special equipment cars, including refrigerator cars.

"Current information is better than spasmotic investigation. A system of registration and a uniform accounting system for the packers is necessary. Current supervision of the packers also is better than merely a threat of prosecution or punishment. We urge, therefore, that there be created a commission definitely and finally vested with the responsibility for the control of the meat packing and allied industries, to exercise such current supervision. The story of the packers shows beyond question that when it comes to litigation in the courts, they can easily protect themselves, and none of them has yet gone to jail, although the Federal Trade Commission has shown in its investigation, and the former Attorney-General did not deny, that they had violated the laws."

## TRADE OPENINGS SEEN IN THE LEVANT

Countries With Great Natural  
Resources and Large Needs  
Would Welcome Reciprocal  
Relations With United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Opportunities for investment of American capital in the Levant, especially in construction of dwellings, warehouses and harbor improvements, are pointed out by Lucien Irving Thomas, a director of the Standard Oil Company of New York, who has just been elected president of the American section of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant. Organization of this section, with headquarters in this city, is regarded by Mr. Thomas as a timely movement to promote reciprocal trade relations between the United States and the Levant. Discussing this trade he says:

"We may imagine what enormous traffic will flow through Constantinople when Russia gets into her commercial stride. Then consider Rumania, with twice her former area, a country of great natural resources, with a present population of 15,000,000. Bulgaria (one noted for a study and industries population, has her commercial outlet on the Black Sea. And, even on the farther side of the Black Sea, is a group of states which eventually must occupy an important place in overseas trade.

### Commerce on the Danube

"Jugo-Slavia, with substantial natural resources and a population of over 14,000,000, has one trade outlet via the Adriatic and another via the Danube to the Black Sea. Without any doubt, the Danube is soon to play a much more important part in the trade of the Balkan States than it has ever done in the past.

"Both Jugo-Slavia and Greater Greece will hold a more important position than now in the trade of the future. Egypt is growing into a land of commercial significance. While certain territories have been detached from Turkey since the war, there remains much fertile and valuable land. Turkey is rich in minerals of all kinds.

"The war and its aftermath upset exchange throughout the Near East, and this has made commercial transactions difficult for the present. But the natural wealth is there and a population for the most part industrious. Trade must surely grow.

"A high official of an international bank stated that in Turkey fully \$65,000,000 in gold is hoarded by the people and not deposited at all with the public bankers. There is evidence that great private wealth exists there today, and this wealth will come into the current market as trade returns to normal.

### House-Building Opportunity

"Constantinople has lost 25,000, to 30,000 houses by fire since the war began and affords a magnificent opportunity for house-building activity. The Turkish authorities would welcome any one coming there for the purpose, and they would even be glad to offer concessions. Modern industrial equipment is now sought, where formerly it was shunned.

"Constantinople now has an inadequate system of electric tramways. The city has a rather excellent telephone system. Some concerns might undertake to provide substantial harbor craft for use in the waters around Constantinople. People living on the other side of the Bosphorus lack sufficient facilities for commuting to Constantinople. Development of roadways on the European side of the Bosphorus is another matter for business enterprise.

"Opportunities for house building and other forms of construction are open in the other cities of the Levant. There is widespread need for railroads, for construction and rehabilitation, while at the same time modern docks and wharves and up-to-date freight handling equipment must be provided.

"The Levant should become a growing market for American machinery and manufacturers of all kinds. Imports from the Levant must be stimulated too, in order to improve the exchange and credit situation, so that the Near East can buy more from America."

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## ACTION ON DRY BILL IS ATTACKED

Members of the Rhode Island Judiciary Committee Which Smothered Measure Called to Account by Anti-Saloonist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—PAWTUCKET, Rhode Island—Echoing a widespread sentiment in the State against the six members of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, members of the Judiciary Committee which smothered the anti-saloon bill in the House, are being called to account by the Anti-Saloon League of Rhode Island, in an address here, declared that they had "violated their duty to support the Constitution of the United States." Mr. Claypool, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Rhode Island, in an address here, declared that they had "violated their duty to support the Constitution of the United States." Mr. Claypool also accused the men of cowardice in attempting to "conceal their lack of loyalty to the Constitution" as a betrayal of the state Republican Party, which was committed to enforcement of prohibition.

The question, he asserted, was not one of the wisdom or wisdom of prohibition, but of a law in support of the United States Constitution. With a large majority conceded the bill in each branch of the Assembly, six members, pledged to secrecy, voted on the final day of the session in the Judiciary Committee not to bring the bill out. Mr. Claypool declared that he believed the condemnation of such traitors by the voters in 1921 will be so emphatic that no such legislative subterfuge can defeat enforcement legislation again.

When these six refused permission to the Legislature to act on a bill which had for its object merely the support of the Constitution of the United States, they were false to their oath. Mr. Claypool said: "It was done in a sly, secretive way, while our representatives' acts should be open to the public."

"This conspiracy of the six men was a most insulting discourtesy to the committee on special legislation. That committee had carefully considered the bill. They had given a hearing to the public. Changes asked for by the liquor interests were made, and after a long and patient hearing the bill was unanimously reported to the House for favorable action."

"The act of the six men who killed the bill is essentially an act of disloyalty. These secret conspirators against the Constitution killed the bill designed to enforce our country's law, saw to it that there was no opportunity to present any other bill, and offered no substitute for it from their committee. They have put Rhode Island in the position of a slacker among the states of the Union."

Mr. Claypool pointed out that such an action put Rhode Island in an unfortunate position and advertised the State as one which would welcome "bootleggers." He added that, however, the matter had brought out that such instances of parliamentary evasion have to be practiced now behind closed doors and in the dark. As he said, the men who defeated the bill seemed to have reckoned without public opinion, which has been strongly aroused against their action. The people, and particularly the Republicans, have marked the fact that the group turned against their party's pledge to enact "concurrent legislation."

## ANTI-BETTING LAWS SOUGHT IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—LONDON, Ontario—Prohibition of race-track betting is the next objective of the Ontario branch of the Canadian Social Service Council, the organization which, through the referendum committee, helped largely to put Ontario in the "bone-dry" column.

Proposed steps against the race-track evil had been held in abeyance while the workers concentrated their energies on the liquor prohibition campaign, but the war is now clear for a drive against race-track betting. Legislation respecting this has already been placed on the statute books of the Province and progress has been made with Dominion-wide legislation, but a combination of the two will be sought, and an effort made to remove the objectionable feature of racing altogether.

The Rev. T. D. McCullough, who is on the executive of the council, before leaving to attend a meeting of the executive, outlined the campaign of the council. "Do you know," he asserted, "over \$48,000,000 changed hands last year at the race tracks of Ontario? It would not matter so much, from an economic standpoint, if that money had come out of the pockets of the rich; but, unfortunately, that was not the case. The major portion of that enormous sum came from the pockets of the small-salaried men, from those least able to escape the excess of chasing. Race-track betting is a demoralizing influence in every way. It destroys moral

and is the greatest enemy of national thrift." As an officer of the social service council, he expressed himself as gratified with the result of the referendum vote in Ontario, and stated that the weight of the council would be thrown in with efforts that would now be made to tighten up the Ontario Temperance Act, under which the liquor affairs of the Province will continue to be administered. "Stopping the leaks" will constitute the task.

## TRADE COURT SET UP IN CHICAGO

Arbitration Board for Disputes Between Business Firms Modeled on Court Successfully Operated in London, England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—CHICAGO, Illinois—Speedy adjustment at slight expense of trade disputes is expected to result from the establishment of a trade court here by the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The first case has been set for tomorrow. J. H. Greene, who has been assistant to Chief Justice Harry Olson of the Municipal Court for many years, will be in charge.

This new arbitration court, which is said to be the first of its kind in the United States, is modeled after the Trade Court in London, England. It will determine issues of fact between firms and if the parties are not satisfied with the decision they may go to a court of law.

A company in Chattanooga, Tennessee, recently shipped goods to a firm in Chicago. The local company rejected the goods, asserting they were not according to sample. The Tennessee shippers insisted they were identical with the sample. The Trade Court is asked to decide the fact.

Promotion of Confidence "London has tried out the trade court idea and it has worked well, according to those who have studied its operations," said the announcement by the association. "The existence of this court is offered as one of the reasons for the great amount of foreign trade that has gone to London, and shippers and purchasers in other countries know they can have their claims adjusted promptly and fairly whenever anything goes wrong."

"It is expected this idea will prove equally valuable for Chicago, for it will promote confidence and do away with the losses that often attend efforts to settle disputes in the law courts."

"Whenever any point is in dispute the case will be settled on its merits by experts who will make every possible effort to arrive at the real facts as quickly as is consistent with careful consideration of the points involved. Parties taking part in the case will be represented by attorneys. The findings of the trade court will be final as regards points of fact, but any who may be dissatisfied with the rulings always have the right to appeal on a point of law."

"The rules under which the trade court will be operated have been approved by the judges of the municipal and superior courts. The initial expenses of the court are being underwritten by a number of well-known business men."

Fees for Expenses "A scale of fees has been devised, subject to revision later. The only purpose in asking fees is for paying the necessary expenses of the bureau. The minimum fee for arbitration of cases involving \$500 or less is \$5; from \$500 to \$1000 the fee is \$7.50 and 1 per cent of the amount in dispute; more than \$1000 the fee is \$10 and 1 per cent on all over \$1000."

"Use of the court is not limited to members of the association. These behind the plan want to see the principle of arbitration so well established that in the years to come arbitrators will be an expert in his own line."

Additional members of the commercial arbitration committee are: Walter M. Shumaker, chairman; J. H. Blanchard, Edwin G. Boos, M. S. Green, J. Kent Greene, Charles R. Holden, Walker G. McLaury, Chief Justice Harry Olson and S. J. Whitlock.

MOVING FOR TEACHERS' BETTER Special to The Christian Science Monitor—EDMONTON, Alberta—In response to a set of resolutions, propounded by ratepayers of this city, to the effect that the striking teachers should return to their work pending arbitration between their committee and the school board, a joint meeting between the two contending bodies has been called. Hitherto little hope was held for an early settlement. The teachers have expressed a desire to meet with the school board and conduct business with their publicly elected representatives. This was denied; and the board's attitude, they say, was responsible for the present difficulty. The public resolutions, which were believed likely to bring about a solution, were introduced respectively by the president of the Board of Trade and the president of the Trades and Labor Council.

STOWAWAYS TO HAVE HEARINGS Special to The Christian Science Monitor—NEW YORK, New York—Ellis Island Immigration Station has received an order from the Secretary of Labor giving all stowaways arriving in the three-mile limit a hearing before a board of special inquiry, and the right of appeal. This reverses the regulation under which they have been kept aboard and deported.

## RESTORATION AND GERMAN INDEMNITY

Reconstruction of Communal Life of French Devastated Regions Depends on Payment, Says Economic Official of France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—BOSTON, Massachusetts—Now that France, by her own effort and with her own money, has gone far on the road of reconstructing industry and transportation facilities, the people hold it essential that the German indemnity be set, and adequately so, to enable the work of rebuilding the 800,000 homes in the devastated regions to continue, said Mr. J. A. M. de Sanchez, chief of the economic section of the French High Commission, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He pointed out that the 35,000,000,000 francs that have been loaned by the government to the liberated regions represents very near a limit to which national financial aid can go.

"I do not think it can be fairly said that we have been properly treated by Germany," Mr. de Sanchez asserted. "In fact, I do not believe we really expected to be. On the other hand, it can hardly be denied that France has been extremely patient and moderate, particularly in view of the fact that France's 80 per cent of the indemnity demanded will not pay the cost of reconstruction. If it comes down to a question of 'economic slavery' it is either France or Germany who must accept it. Because the war happened to be fought in France is not a valid reason for her accepting the responsibilities of the vanquished."

Reconstruction Policy Beginning with the conviction that reconstruction of the means of transportation and of industrial plants must come first, Mr. de Sanchez said, nearly 40,000 kilometers of railway lines and 45,000 kilometers of roadway have been put into condition. In order that might be put in shape for seeding approximately 2,800,000,000 pounds of dirt have been piled into the trench lines which laced the former front, and 80,000 tons of projectiles, some of them unexploded, have been removed. The enormous task of removing miles of barbed wire and other debris; of clearing and putting to seed some 7,000,000 acres of land; of rebuilding, to provide the people of means of livelihood, 4500 industrial plants which employed more than 20 workers, has been accomplished, Mr. de Sanchez said.

"We have come to a point now where we must consider the restoration of the communal life of France," he went on. "Only 50,000 new homes have been built in deference to the program of reconstructing the economic factors. The people who have gone back and done remarkable things in agriculture and industry, have, in many cases, been living in dugouts, barracks or patched houses. The point has come when they rightly demand that the community be rebuilt. For this Germany can and must pay. We must have assurance that we can go forward and restore homes to our people."

Economic Changes With respect to some of the economic changes resulting from the war, Mr. de Sanchez said that France had been led to take long steps in the home production of agricultural machinery. Its use, he said, will be far more general, and schools of instruction on this subject have been opened in many industrial plants, particularly in the textile industry. American machinery has been installed, yielding, however, whenever it is inconsistent with the French rule of quality production.

Referring to the possible occupation of the Ruhr district, Mr. de Sanchez discounted the danger of a revolution in Germany, and doubted its importance, if one should come. It would mean, he said, a new government fully as capable of paying as the present. French operation of the Ruhr industries would not bother the German worker, he suggested, as he would undoubtedly as soon receive a living wage from the French Government as from Hugo Stinnes. Mr. de Sanchez quoted an English journalist who declared that Germany "has yet to produce her future as summing up the German attitude toward meeting the indemnity."

Section of a high tariff wall by the United States would work a hardship on France, Mr. de Sanchez pointed out, adding that when a nation becomes a creditor nation she should become, ipso facto, a free trade country. He agreed that the war will probably, in time, stimulate France to develop new fields as did the indemnity debt of 1911 stimulate her. Oil and cotton are two commodities of major interest, he said, new fields of the former being sought and some or colonial production of cotton being encouraged.

During Mr. de Sanchez's stay in Boston he discussed at several meetings the manner in which the problems of reconstruction are being met by the Renaissance des Cities, in providing expert information and advice concerning all the various phases of restoration. He said that it is difficult to teach the French peasant that it is for his own good to tax himself for community improvement, but feels that the construction of the model town of Ploem, Alsace, in which the American committee is cooperating, is a valuable project in the way of teaching people to appreciate the benefits of cooperation in community enterprises.

BONES BOARD ORGANIZED Special to The Christian Science Monitor—SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The state bones board recently appointed

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## ENRIQUE BORRAS

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Enrique Borrás, by the acclamation of the people of Madrid and Catalonia, is prominent in certain special ways, and Spain being a country for parties and factions in dramatic affairs as well as political, there is a community who would place Enrique Borrás in the highest place. The opposition would urge that he has paid too little homage to the classical and is too well satisfied with modern drama and even occasionally with melodrama. Classical values are so high in Spain that the opposition would score here, yet it would be defeated on the point of the sound service that Borrás has done to the modern Spanish drama and the writers thereof. It was to question him upon these and other matters pertinent to his present situation that a friend, an observer of Spanish drama, undertook the tortuous and difficult penetration of the corridors of the Teatro Centro and surprised the hero of half an hour ahead among the preliminary embellishments of his make-up.

"I am at work," said the friend, "upon a line of thought and an explanation that have led me—"

"And indeed in a few minutes I also," interrupted Borrás, "shall be employed upon a line of action and development that leads on, as you have perceived, to a stranger case than Pedro Muñoz Seca has been in the way of devising, a most melancholy case. But what I wish to say is that you must meet me next at Barcelona; see, here is the address, mine. I must have you at Barcelona, for there are friends and excellent company, and there is something that must be shown you. I am attached to Barcelona. But why should I not be so, when it was near to that city I was born, and I am Catalan? And, yes, it was in Barcelona that I played first upon a stage, when I was 16, and leading actor of the principal part at that, and at short notice, eh?"

"It was a case of an amateur dramatic company, and the chief of it being unable at almost the last moment to take up his part, it was, because of my youthful reputation as a reciter of verse, offered to me. The play was 'Las joyas de Rosario' by Serafí Pitarra, and, making quite a success of it, the manager of the Teatro de Novedades asked me if I would care to take up the theater as my work in life. Once before I had rejected the idea, but now I accepted, yet the affair of engagement nearly failed because in the office of the impresario I refused to give a specimen of my elocutionary powers.

"This would not be fair," said I, 'for the public should be arbiters. If you judge me now and badly, the public may never have its opportunity. Other managers would say on my appealing to them, "Oh, Totu, know his business and he refused you." So Totu was a reasonable and a sensible man."

"He responded, 'Well, that is fair; the public shall judge you, and upon their judgment we will determine as to the engagement and the contract.' The public did not know when I made my debut a few days later in 'Jaime IV' or 'La Campana de la Almudaina' that I was, as it were, playing for my theatrical life! At the end of the first act the contract was signed.

"So why should I not love Barcelona? But, stay, for the pleasure of playing, the joy of my work, I love Madrid the more, and must say so. You see how I favor it, with its permission and its kind inducement. Now and here it is all Castilian with me, but, as you perceive, my native idiom was the Catalan and I played in it."

This is the way of Borrás in private and semi-private. He divines thoughts and talks with enormous vivacity, and all the time he accompanies every idea, almost sentence and phrase, with some specially suitable facial expression and other gestures, for in all Spain there is no such master of this expression as Enrique Borrás. See him in his distress as Laurencio, then in the grand severity of the alcade in "El alcade de Zalamea," which is by way of being his favorite part, or as Don Juan in "Tenorio," which every actor of pretensions must play in Madrid or elsewhere at least once a year, or in various other parts of strange dexterity.

Not only are his expressions extraordinarily intense, but some of their accompaniments are unusual. Borrás having special gifts at will, and there are parts in which his countenance has blanched at suitable moments. Questioned upon these remarkable achievements, he states that it seems little to him. It was upon a matter of methods and accomplishments that the special inquiry of the evening was being made, and, after such interruptions, it was again persisted with.

"I am at work," said the friend, "upon a line of thought and explanation that have led me to ask you about your powers of memory, which in the case of your chief Spanish actors seem to be most remarkable, and somewhat inexplicable, too, since one does not find the Spanish people or even their intellectuals more remarkable on this particular point of memory than the people of other countries. Some strange instances have just been brought to my notice, and I seek your support of the case, perhaps."

"For me," answered Enrique Borrás, "I could play any one of 60 parts at a moment's notice—or without it—and I think I should be tolerably well perfect in all of them. I could do without the prompt book which, you say, figures far too prominently in the Spanish stage, and have thought to dispense with it at times, but it is not fair to the others. Remember the long reper-

tory that the Spanish companies play. This capacity for remembering parts is a necessity. In that is all. Necessity is served. Truly I have a most retentive memory in this matter; but yet, strangely, I have a poor one for music and other things. It is a specialization. It takes me a month at least to learn and study a part, but after that I never forget it, not a word. In truth, I think I have a hundred parts at my disposal."

The conversation turned inevitably to the recent collaboration of Borrás with Margarita Xirgu. The collaboration failed and many regretted and wondered why. It was so brilliant, so wonderful. "But you see," said Enrique Borrás, "there were two of us. Two chiefs like this are rarely successful in such partnerships. Two dominating personalities; it is too much. Margarita must be Margarita and I myself. There is collaboration; there is also competition—and opposition. It is difficult. But also there are other prime considerations. There is the lower but not unessential one, the material profit. Together we take but one audience instead of two, one box-office instead of two. We divide and each has a half instead of a whole. Then we go our own separate ways and each takes a whole again. It is both art and business."

If, as some say, Borrás gives somewhat too little of the classical, he longs for Shakespeare. He has played Othello for 30 nights, and desires to assume other Shakespearean parts. "What do you think will suit me best?" he asks, and when the friend murmurs Macbeth he catches instantly on the name exclaiming, "That is just what I have been thinking, but I also wish to be Coriolanus, for that part attracts me strangely."

He meditates tours soon to Cuba, the United States, and has hopes, too, of visiting England.

## WALTER HAMPDEN REVIVES "MACBETH"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

Shakespeare's "Macbeth," presented at the Broadhurst Theater, New York City, by Walter Hampden's company, beginning April 19, 1921. The cast: Duncan, King of Scotland, Allen Thomas Macdonald; Banquo, Earl of Ross, Roy Macdonald; Macbeth, Walter Hampden; Lady Macbeth, Mary Hall; Macduff, William Sauter; Lennox, Arthur Fox; Ross, Le Roy Opelt; Prence, Geneva Harrison; Sheward, Helen Thomson; Richard, Richard Higley; Seyton, P. J. Kelly; Son of Macduff, Sara Haden; Doctor, William Sauter; Porter, E. Kelly; First Murderer, Edwin Cushman; Second Murderer, Richard Higley; Steady Macbeth, Mary Hall; Lady Macduff, Netta Sunderland; Gentlewoman, Elsie Herndon; Kears, First Witch, Elsie Herndon; Kears, Second Witch, Elsie Herndon; Kears, Third Witch, Elsie Herndon; Hannan, Hannan Clark.

NEW YORK, New York.—Mr. Hampden seems to have increased in physical stature since he began his independent career, not long ago, as a Shakespearean actor, playing the title part in "Hamlet." For in the guise of the Thane of Cawdor and the King of Scotland, he towers head and shoulders, apparently, above the Hampdens who were the black vestures of the melancholy Prince of Denmark. But the question of his height and bearing aside, he has certainly grown in vocal sonority and in tragic impetuosity. He has also developed in power as a theater manager and as a stage director. For not only does he himself stand forth an artist of larger and easier command and of more persuasive authority than formerly, but further than that, the individual members of his company disclose a firmer schooling in their roles than they used to, and the whole troupe has reached a standard of coordinated performance far beyond anything it ever succeeded in laying hold of in the old days.

The present revival follows one with Lionel Barrymore as Macbeth which failed to strike the popular fancy. Perhaps the new one will not hold the public long enough to make a run, but it has evidently impressed the town favorably, to say the least. This revival is more in accord with tradition as to acting than was that in which Mr. Barrymore figured, and yet it is not without novel aspects in point of scenic method. The performers all impersonate their characters the best they know how, and no subordination of secondary parts for the benefit of major ones is countenanced. But except for the want of purely fresh stage contributions, Mr. Hampden is almost as modern in his pictorial scheme as the manager of the Barrymore production. He consistently uses a winding flight of steps against a wall, with a door at the first landing, facing out, and a hallway at the top landing, to represent the castle scenes. Otherwise, the background is regularly a simple drapery. The witch scene is realistic, if that be the right word; or at all events it is explicit. The cauldron is clearly in evidence, and a conventional trap-door device is employed in the episode of the apparitions.

Mr. Hampden begins his impersonation of Macbeth in quiet mood and gradually broadens and intensifies it to the end, in the manner of a musical crescendo. Miss Hall, on the contrary, starts her impersonation at full emotional strength and gradually lets it down, until in the sleep-walking scene she is merely meditative. The contrast of the two treatments is extraordinarily effective and tends at once to bring out the humanity of the characters and to make the tragic course of the narrative look logical and probable.

## "BULLDOG DRUMMOND," WYNDHAM'S, LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Bulldog Drummond," by "Sapper," at Wyndham's Theater, London. The cast: Capt. Hugh Drummond, Gerald du Maurier; Algy Longworth, Ronald Squire; Peter Darrell, Basil S. Foster; Carl Peterson, Alfred Drayton; Dr. Henry Lakington, Gilbert Hare; James Handley, George A. Brandram; Hugh Hocking, William Boyd Davis; Hiram G. Travers, Claude Allister Denny; Lichfield Owen Derbyshire, Alfred Avey; Marcovitch, H. W. Furniss; Brownlow, Guy Fletcher; Attendants.

LONDON, England.—Mr. Gerald du Maurier having attained so high a position among modern actors, some of his more serious admirers will think it rather a pity that he should descend to such stuff as "Bulldog Drummond" is made of; yet, after all, every one likes an occasional change of work, and we have no doubt that desire for a holiday of sorts was in part the motive that impelled him to put on what he himself described in a neat little first-night speech as a "third ear" play. Another motive, perhaps, may have been a wish to sound his audiences upon this revival of melodrama in West London, that some prophetic foretell, as having been inaugurated by Mr. Norman McKinnel at the Comedy.

That at Wyndham's, however, proved to be a much more out-and-out business than is the drama at the house. "Sapper" does not compromise, as Mr. Besier does. His hero, Capt. Hugh Drummond, deciding that life has lost its savor, and that these piping times of peace are unworthy a man of courage and imagination, inserts in the agony column of The Times a paragraph to the effect that a "demobilized" officer, finding peace incredibly tedious, would welcome diversion. . . . Excitement essential. . . .

This pathetic appeal brings straightway to his aid a young lady, one Phyllis Benton, to inform him that if he wants a real adventure he can probably find it at a certain mysterious house next door to her uncle's at Godalming. To that delightful little country town, mentally associated for most Londoners with nothing more adventurous than summer holidays among Surrey hills, he accompanies the lady, and proceeds at once to investigate the true nature of Dr. Lakington's "Nursing Home." He has not long to wait for adventures. They come at once, thick and fast, and are of the most thrilling and lurid variety known to melodramatists, including all the paraphernalia of mischief, and so continuing through four acts; at the close of which the chief offender is arrested by detectives. Supposing, of course, that dirty justice is at length to be done, we await the dénouement, only to discover instead that these Scotland Yard emissaries are in fact the miscreant's own servants in disguise, who clear away with their master before the curtain falls. This departure from accepted tradition confirms our opinion that Mr. du Maurier and his author are playing a little joke upon us, and would return laugh for laugh; for, be it noted, whereas the pit and gallery laughed and applauded in turn or altogether, the latter, without any concern at all as to whether they were doing so at the right place or the wrong one.

Such stuff as this is always comparatively easy to play, provided that the company will give themselves up to the task, which at Wyndham's they certainly did. Mr. du Maurier has not much exacting work to get through, but the ease, certainty, naturalness, and finish that are the characteristics of his manner enabled him convincingly to assume impersonable interludes before the pistol muzzles, and other machines of destruction with which he was many times vainly confronted. Mr. Alfred Drayton and Mr. Gilbert Hare as the villains—especially the latter, a most suave and audacious scoundrel—were able to lend semblance of probability to utterly improbable situations, and Mr. Ronald Squire and Mr. Basil Foster, as the bulldog's two friends, gave us some touches of comedy, the same gentlemanly of comedy, the same gentlemanly of comedy, the same gentlemanly of comedy. The two ladies of the cast, Miss Emily Brooke and Miss Dorothy Overend—as fair heroine, and red-headed adventuress in green, were in every sense fully equal to their occasions.

PASADENA PRIZE PLAY PRODUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor by Marian Wightman; direction, Gilmor Brown; presented by the Pasadena Community Players, Pasadena, California.

PASADENA, California.—With the initial presentation of "Peter," by Marian Wightman, which won the recent play contest held under the joint auspices of the local chapter of the Drama League of America and the Pasadena Community Players, both organizations feel pleased with the final outcome of the competition. Sixty manuscripts were received, of which 18 were full-length plays. The three judges—Montague Glass, Alice C. D. Riley and Prof. G. B. MacMinn—were unanimous in their opinion that "Peter" was the best long play.

It is a whimsical comedy of present-day American life, with a novel variation of the hackneyed situation in which a man "marries money" and then earns it. In the present play, Peter Irving, a college professor, is married to a rich young woman who is interested in about everything else but her husband. Feeling that the money is the real barrier, Peter adopts a unique if somewhat improbable course to surmount it. While the fundamental idea is good

comedy material, yet the playwright gets beyond her depths and founders into the domain of farce. A more experienced dramatist would have invented more logical situations to tell the story. However, Miss Wightman has turned out a really creditable first play.

In view of the excellent cast provided by the Pasadena Community Players, "Peter" proved itself acceptable entertainment, and the original run of 11 performances had to be extended to 18 to satisfy the demand of all who wanted to see it. Gilmor Brown has produced the play in an ingenious manner, realizing its possibilities to the fullest.

Miss Wightman in her character delineation has achieved a series of balanced human contrasts that would be a credit to a seasoned dramatist. Peter is played with a dignified restraint by Gerald Pring, while Mrs. Clinton C. Clarke, as Mary, the flighty wife, proves an excellent foil. Her character is nicely developed. Inter-acting bits are played by William E. Red, Dorothy Finer, L. E. Estes, Mrs. James Howard, and Leslie I. Hood.

One of the most satisfying things about the whole undertaking is the fact that a non-professional group has proved it can successfully launch a new play by a local writer and that Pasadena home-folks are broad enough to recognize its merits and support them. Time and again the Pasadena Community Players have proved that the term amateur applied to them does not mean crude, but rather one who does for the love of it rather than as a business.

In the contest referred to at the beginning, the best one-act play was "Where Shall Adelaide Go?" by Francis M. Livingston, of Santa Barbara. This will be produced by the Pasadenaans as a curtain raiser to "Peter," and "Androcles and the Lion," which starts May 12.

## JAPANESE PLAYS AT WELLESLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Massachusetts.—Two plays were presented by the four Japanese students at Wellesley College recently in the interests of the college endowment fund. The actors were the Japanese students themselves, the plays being presented under the direction of Miss Kikue Ide, a junior, of Minakuchi, Shiga Ken, Japan. The scenery and many of the costumes were designed and made by Mr. and Mrs. Ishikawa of Boston. The music was specially arranged for these plays by Jiro Hiraoka, a student at the New England Conservatory of Music. To this little group, with four other students, who contributed in minor ways, those who saw these plays will long be grateful for a quickened sense, not of the intensity, but of the gravity and beauty of Japanese art.

Neither of these plays was tragic. The first, "The Melon Thief," a Japanese interlude, presented in English, had the interest of a historical type. Played between the No dramas, the interlude has certain definite conventions of its own. It is presented without scenery, appealing deliberately to the imagination of the audience. It is serio-comic, mock-heroic in its nature. Naively each actor announces himself—his identity, his thoughts, his feelings. In these ways the Japanese interlude is not unlike the English medieval play of the same name. "I am King Alfred, and this is my bride," the old play of St. George begins, and so the owner of the garden in "The Melon Thief" comes upon the stage saying, "I am one who lives in the village. I have many gardens. I have not visited my gardens for a long while. I must go slowly." The small melon thief is as explicit. "I am one who lives in the neighborhood. I must go quickly for all the young fellows will be waiting for me." Whereupon he goes slowly, as is the convention for the interlude actor of his type. Both actors walk with an odd, high step, the step prescribed for the great feudal vassal of their time, though the owner of the garden is but a village farmer and the little boy a melon thief.

It is not difficult to follow the action of the play—the owner of the melon patch driving in his imaginary stakes with a ton ton, and drawing around and tying up his bamboo fence. It is a realistic scarecrow which he sets up as a protector against birds and beasts, with its covering of thatch, and it is pleasant to learn that even now on a rainy day in Japan half its inhabitants may be seen moving about under just such thatch. Indeed the little melon thief takes the scarecrow for a man when first his startled gaze falls upon it, and he abuses himself before it. "How indignant I am!" he storms, when he discovers his mistake, and tramples the imaginary melon vines in high dudgeon. Miss Matsuyo Takizawa of Utsunomiya, Japan, made a delightfully implausible melon thief, and played with high zest the game of the miscreant and the demon with the "wonderfully well done scarecrow" of her second visit to the melon patch, which was in reality none but the owner of the garden in concealed beneath the thatch. It is a despicable miscreant who deliberately puts himself at the mercy of the scarecrow demon. "I have done a foolish thing," he wails, and we must all agree as the owner of the garden belabors him with the "ton rod" of bamboo which the little boy has put into his scarecrow hand and, with long strides, pursues him off the stage.

Miss Yoshi Kazuya of Kobe, Japan, made a very dignified as well as humorous owner of the garden, and the harmony of green in the costumes and plain background contributed largely to the artistic effect of the play, delighting the eye, without for

a moment withdrawing the mind from the action.

The second play, "Urashima," a dramatized version of the ancient legend of the fisherman and the tortoise, given in Japanese, offered unlimited opportunities to both artist and actor. The play opens upon the shore of Suminoye some 1500 years ago, where two children, singing an ancient song now sung in the kinder-gartens of Japan, find a tortoise and gaily tease it. A kind fisherman, Urashima by name, enters with his gourd, his basket and fishing rod, and seeing the children, rescues the tortoise, quenches its thirst, and sends it back into the sea. Miss Takizawa played the part of the little boy with the same gay abandon which characterized her melon thief, and Miss Yuki Domoto of Oakland, California, made an altogether charming little sister with her softly gleaming dark hair and white face, her dark kimono with its great splashes of white, and the bright red obi about her waist.

The setting of the first act with its pines and distant mountains was provided by Mr. Ishikawa and was very beautiful and suggestive, as was that of the next two scenes in the palace under the sea with its dragon panels and outlook on green waters. The two scenes in the palace, that in which Urashima is brought to Otohime, the Sea Goddess, by the grateful tortoise maiden, and that in which he leaves her to go back to his human kin, were played with great intelligence and with exquisite delicacy and reserve by Miss Kasuya as Urashima and Miss Takizawa as Otohime. Something of Japanese harmony fell even upon the 12 American attendants of the Sea Goddess sitting Japanese-wise on either side the throne, with strange and beautiful fish designs upon their heads and red and white costumes modeled after those worn by ladies-in-waiting to the princesses of long ago. But who shall attempt to praise the harmony of purples in the kimonos of the dancers serving the Goddess and the Goddess's own purple robe over her under-dress of red, all coming to a perfect fruition of form in the tip of her high golden crown? The gracious introduction of each attendant maiden to Urashima, and her slow bending to the floor; the grave and ceremonious serving of the Goddess and her guest; Urashima's gentle and courteous offering of the cup to the little tortoise maiden at her feet; the lovely bearing in of the ancient harp and the playing of the strange old Japanese air; the grace and harmony of the ceremonial dances and Urashima's delight in them—all came together to make a scene of bright, if tempered, happiness befitting Ryugu, the Dragon Palace under the sea where summer never ends and four centuries are as a day.

This scene was very beautiful, but the parting scene was more moving. Some of the red and white attendant maidens have withdrawn; the purple is more insistent. It is long before Urashima can draw himself away from the sorrowful Goddess, and the time is full of heightened emotion and suspense. The speech is slow and mournful, the rhythm of the movement grave and austere.

The final scene brings a joyous Urashima back to the sands of Suminoye, where he finds a strange little boy and girl, yet the same, playing on the shore. Four centuries, he learns, have passed since he went to his Goddess under the sea.

Through all the beauty of scene and action in these Japanese dramas presented at Wellesley ran music and the dance, bringing all together, interpreting, enhancing the effects; music of beat and endlessly repeated melody, if melody it may be called; music of a later time with melancholy harmony and lovely airs; music gay and joyous. And the dances were very graceful and beautiful from the prologue dance of Miss Ide, with its lyric story of the summer evening, the fireflies and the melancholy call of the cuckoo, and the spirit of youth akin to the spirit of nature and the night, to the dance of the farmer under the sea, who sows pearls instead of seed, and the parting scene between Urashima and the Goddess, which had the rhythm, if not the form, of a high ceremonial rite. All was grace and reserve, all poise and harmony—color and movement and feeling fused into a satisfying effect that seemed not far from perfection.

## CHILDREN'S THEATER, LONDON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—On March 18, the Children's Theater, organized and run by Elsie Lancaster and Harold Scott, gave its first public performance. Those of the audience who arrived in expectation of a program adapted to the amusement and benefit

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of children must have been somewhat surprised, for little of the work done seemed suited to the comprehension of a child, and much of it verged on the edge of that affected and mechanical pose which in old days was called "fin de siècle."

The singing of the children, combined with simple, illustrative movements, furnished the most agreeable group of items in the long program. The singing was in itself ordinary, but the very fact that no attempt had been made to train the little singers to acquire effects unsuited to their age was its greatest charm. They sang in unison, and for the most part, in tune. They trusted for effect to the clear pronunciation of their words and to the fresh and spontaneous acting of those of their number who had been chosen to illustrate the songs with action. In the only example of actual recitation, an item called "Overheard in a Salmagundi" poem by Harold Munro to music by Schumann, the two girl speakers gave their lines quite naturally. Evidently Miss Lancaster had given her little pupils the best of her own art and for that she deserves all praise.

## DANCE PROGRAM WITHOUT MUSIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At the Théâtre de l'Œuvre, which is generally regarded as one of the most artistically enterprising theaters in Paris, an experiment has just been made by Mme. Yvonne Sécac with the object of showing that the dance may exist in independence of music.

Put briefly, there may appear to be nothing particularly startling in the notion that the dance is an art which should be freed from all the accretions that have grown upon it. But it is only necessary to consider how the dance has developed until it has become, for its modern exponents, almost inextricably associated with this other art of music to realize what an effort it needed to break away from the current convention, indeed from the age-long tradition, and to reestablish the dance as a thing of itself.

Yvonne Sécac calls her performance "La Danse dans le Silence." At first one was sceptical. But the manifesto read by George Gallian, a well-known Paris poet and an exquisite writer, quickly began to persuade the skeptical audience that there really is no reason why dancing should not be considered a direct interpretation of art, why it should be dominated and kept within the bounds set up by a composer. To ask the question why the dance should not be entirely separate and distinct, owing nothing to any other art, was at once to raise a doubt which it was not easy to dismiss. The enthusiasm of the poet and of the dancer, if they did not end by convincing altogether the audience, certainly succeeded in making one wonder whether the Maud Allan and the Isadora Duncans, the Ballets Russes and the Ballets Sécac, are right in giving music such a predominant place in their art. At any rate, while there is room for the beautiful entertainment that Isadora Duncan provides when she furnishes a feast of Wagnerian harmony in which her own personality is submerged, there is room also for the self-sufficient dance which Yvonne Sécac practices.

"The dance," says Mr. Gallian, "is a complete art and without any musical support can, by the expressive harmony of its lines, yield to us all that a poem or any other aesthetic appeal can produce. In an atmosphere of silence, in which one remains attentive to the smallest nuance, each line which is designed, each curve which is created, each attitude which is revealed, starts into relief more highly colored and of a significance more vast because their value announces itself more directly and more purely to our sensibility. Breaking the bonds in which imposed themes imprison an art whose immense riches would permit it to be self-sufficient, the dances of Yvonne Sécac create themselves a profound musicality."

And it is true that Mme. Sécac succeeds in evoking this musicality, this poetry, this plasticity. The dance as

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she understands it is not, of course, a matter of mere rhythmic steps. She brings into play every faculty. She is, as it were, a statue, and if she were suddenly arrested at any moment she would be found to be in a perfect pose expressive of the emotion she is trying to depict. But if she is a statue, she is a statue that is never still, that is alive and constantly changing, becoming another statue in an unceasing series of graceful or graphic attitudes. She makes great use of the art of mimicry. She has wonderful control of her features— which are a mask in motion. She runs and leaps, and whether practically stationary or flitting rapidly about the stage, seems moved by a deep sense of rhythm.

The diversity of subjects treated by Mme. Sécac was surprising. She obtained from each of them its maximum of poetry. Her "Prière au Soleil" translated in form and in movement all human aspiration toward the light. The awakening of wonder in a young girl was transcribed with a delicacy that was extremely touching. "La Belle et la Rose" was an exquisite conception. Her peasant dance endeavored to depict a great robust and rhythmic joy. Her sulky dance was a little masterpiece of wit and capriciousness. But it would be wrong to attempt to describe these dances. They deserve to be seen in the cities of the world.

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Tickle your reader's vanity often enough, and he is yours and will sound your praises. "A nightingale dies for shame if another bird sings better," but you who are not a nightingale might die for shame if it were not for the singing of that large chorus of English birds that make your songs possible. "Homer himself must beg if he wants means," and if Homer begs, who are you that says, "to beg is ashamed"? See only that you beg at the right gates, and you shall enjoy a borrowed richness that in the minds of many passes for a home-made garment of great value.

"Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed," and others quoted. "Reading maketh a full man," not only that, but "out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh," and he who has read much and remembered much can write well.

"Discretion of speech is more than eloquence," and the most discreet man is the man who knows where to borrow to advantage. There be those who write original essays of which the best that may be said is, "It is his own." Better far the essay that glitters and sparkles with a thousand gems fished from the world's great lapidaries.

"Brevity is the soul of wit," but it does not follow that every postal card contains an epigram. The safest way to insure wit in your essay is to pick it where you find it, and ten chances to one that will not be in your own brain. Better the wit of others than no wit at all—which might be a proverb, but is not.

Shakespeare has well said, "There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so." If this be applied to your essay, O writer! what an excellent thing it would be! Again, with the bard, you say, "I must become a borrower," and you walk down the pleasant gardens, plucking here and there a flower of fancy until your little essay stuns the eye with color. "Here's richness!"

Nothing that you can say, but has been well said before, therefore quote it, fusing it, if you will, with your poor thought to decrytalize it and make it seem a new thing.

"Here are a few of the unpleasant" words that ever blotted paper." Do not use them then. Make your essay light, graceful, full of the whiffled cream of human kindness.

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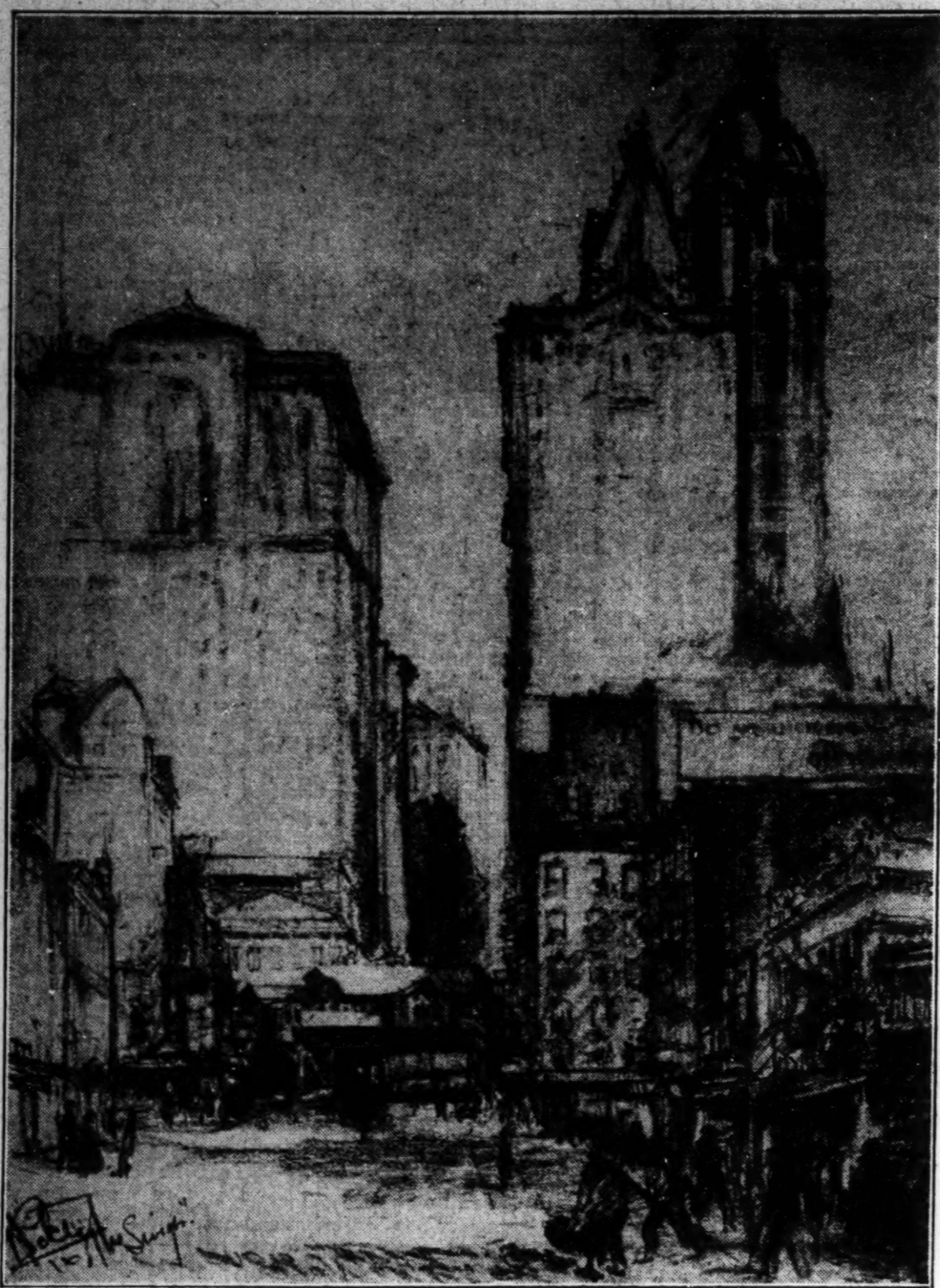
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The Singer Tower, New York

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## That Andean Pile

What gives to New York Harbor its unique aspect, of course, and its dominant note of power, is that Andean pile of sky-scrappers which rises at its head, crowned by the peak of the Singer Tower and flanked by the leaping spans of two great suspension bridges. To the voyager coming up the bay, after his ship has slipped through The Narrows past the two forts and under the green hills of Staten Island, this mountain range seems to rise like mortared Sierras out of the sea, hazed with smoke and blue with distance. As he draws nearer and the buildings take separate form, their tiers of windows proclaiming their incredible height, his first impression of New York, of the New World, is that of an architectural miracle, a Babylonian dream. A first impression is seldom a last; but though the wonder of these buildings soon wears off for those who fly up and down in their elevators or dash about in the cañon lifts between them, and their beauty is converted to ugliness for some when they cannot be viewed as a group, for him who views them from the harbor or the opposite shores their spell of wonder never grows less, their beauty never vanishes. Viewed as a part of the harbor, as its great head wall, as the crown of the picture, they are sometimes of ethereal lightness, sometimes of Dantean strength and massiveness, but always beautiful.—Walter Prichard Eaton.

## Medieval Athens

There are unfortunately but few trustworthy data regarding the state of Attica at the time of the Frankish invasion. Practically all we know is derived from the writings of the last Greek archbishop before the conquest, Michael Accominatus, brother of the historian Nicetas, who, born himself in Asia Minor, nevertheless looked upon Athens as the mother city of the remnant which still clung to the traditions of classic culture. There is, indeed, a somewhat earlier reference to the medieval city in the treatise of the Arab geographer Edrisi, who wrote a description of Greece and the islands for King Roger in 1153, and who speaks of Athens as rich in population, surrounded with gardens and arable land; a very different picture from that given by the patriotic archbishop who took up his residence on the Acropolis some twenty years later, when all the springs were sealed in their sources, and drought and sun had made the parched and barren land. His letters testify to the pitiful condition of the scanty inhabitants, exposed to the merciless exactions of imperial tax-collectors, and the depredations of the pirate craft of every nation. The citizens, whom in his inaugural allocution he addressed as the sons of the ancient Athenians, had even lost the use of their own glorious language, and his classic idiom fell upon un-

appreciative ears, corrupted by a barbarous dialect. He addressed a memorial to the Emperor Alexius III, giving a graphic account of the fiscal abuses prevailing in his diocese, the extortions of the Byzantine strategus at Thebes, the destitution of the unpaid garrisons, the levying of ship money, the impoverishment of Athens, and the reduction of the population by emigration. There is reason to believe that his highly colored picture is in many respects exaggerated; but after due allowance has been made for the bias of a Greek archbishop, who was fighting the battle of his flock as their political spokesman, it is clear that Athens must have greatly declined since the days when the Emperor Basil II bore witness to the glories of nature and art which the venerable city presented. The semi-feudal conditions introduced in the reign of Alexius III, which gave extended powers to the archons, and ended by creating a number of petty tyrannies, did not improve the condition of the inhabitants, who only suffered from one extortioner the more, and there was no court in which to appeal against the exactions of Sguros of Nauplia.

In spite of the learned bishop's lamentation over the intellectual degeneracy of the Athenians, the tradition of culture does not seem to have altogether died out in the twelfth century. A German traveler has recorded a mission of young students sent from Georgia by the Bagratid ruler David II, who had married a Greek princess, to study in Athens, if indeed the reference in this case be not to a monastery founded in their own country, and proudly referred to as a new Athens, superior to the old one. An Armenian historian of the thirteenth century has also mentioned that translators from Georgia were sent to Greece to make copies and translations of manuscripts. The librarian of the famous Queen Thamar, the Georgian poet, Schota Rustaveli, is said to have pursued his studies in Athens in 1192. It must, however, be frankly admitted that the Georgian legends of contact with Athenian culture rest upon a slender foundation. More interesting to Englishmen is the evidence of John of Basingstoke, whose experiences are recorded by Matthew Paris. He is said to have introduced the Greek numerals into England, and to have brought many books home with him from Greece. His patron, the bishop of Lincoln, who had himself translated the Ethics of Aristotle sent to Greece for manuscripts which John had seen there. Matthew Paris had from his own lips the account of his studies in Athens in the pupil-room of a learned lady, Constantia, the daughter of the archbishop who, though not yet in her twentieth year, professed and lectured on literature and astronomy.—The Princess of Achaia and The Chronicles of Morea, Sir Rennell Rodd.

## The Mountains Change Not

We change our point of view, but the mountains themselves change not. Whatever face they turn to us, whatever their appearance, it is always one of beauty. They are mere breaks in the crust—crushings of the earth-shell—and by the same reckoning color is a mere break in the beam of light, but what a wonder work each of them spreads before us!—John P. Van Dyke.

## Government by Divine Principle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
It will be recalled that when the Pharisees sent some of their disciples to Christ Jesus, so that "they might entangle him in his talk," the question upon which they hoped to trap him was: "Is it lawful to give tribute unto Caesar, or not?" They hoped that, in declaring his allegiance to God, he would disclaim loyalty to their imperial master. Jesus showed his full recognition of the importance of their question, and of their underlying motive in asking it, in what followed, for he said: "Why tempt ye me, ye hypocrites?" He knew that while, as a good citizen, he had to acknowledge his allegiance to the government at Rome, this in no wise prevented his rendering unto God the things that are God's. The master Metaphysician knew enough of Principle and its eternal idea, man, to understand that his was not, in the least, a divided allegiance. Willing ready to pay tribute money to whom tribute was due, thus discharging his civic duty in obeying the law of the land, yet he recognized more than anybody else who ever trod this planet, that God, the divine Mind, is the one government, and hence the one source of real authority.

And when, in the streets of Capernaum, Jesus met the centurion whose servant was "sick, and ready to die," this soldier, pagan though he was, discerned at once that while he, himself, was "a man set under authority," whose word was law to those under his command, yet here stood before him, a stranger, possessed with a sublime meekness and humility, who was exercising a higher authority, which could restore his servant to him whole. Little wonder, therefore, that the Master should have rejoiced in seeing this Roman soldier awakened to perceive the existence and power of the divine government and its availability in the present emergency, declaring that he had not found so "great faith, no, not in Israel." The authority under which the sick were healed and the dead raised was ordained under the government of the one Ruler of all the earth, divine Love or Spirit.

Now, according to the teachings of Christian Science, it is precisely the same today, as it was in the first century; we must render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's. For in her Communion Address in 1899, Mary Baker Eddy uttered these words, published in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," on page 128: "God is everywhere. No crown nor scepter nor rulers rampant can quench the vital heritage of freedom—man's right to adopt a religion, to employ a physician, to live or to die according to the dictates of his own rational conscience and enlightened understanding," and almost immediately following we read: "Christian Scientists abide by the laws of God and the laws of the land; and follow the command of the Master, they follow into all the world, preaching the gospel and healing the sick." By this it will be seen that Mrs. Eddy plainly teaches unvarying adherence to the individual's loftiest ideals, his highest concept of God and the divine law, yet she insistently declares, at the same time, that Christian Scientists should render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, that they must be true to established government and obey the laws of the land.

So when, in the march of progress, as one's understanding broadens and the government, by divine authority, becomes more apparent, through the mighty works of Christian Science, and when one recognizes that, in truth, there is only Spirit and the spiritual creation, for there is no matter, every belief of a lesser power will diminish in human consciousness, until the entire belief ultimately disappears. Until quickened through the regenerating influence of Christian Science healing, humanity fails to realize that the whole course of discord and disaster, in human experience, is pursued with bleeding footsteps, because of an inability to discern the falsity of the so-called control of corporeal sense and through yielding to the suggestion of this impostor. As the government and authority of divine Principle become better understood the ignorant and superstitious beliefs in any lesser government will be proportionately repudiated and abandoned. Then it will be seen that all the so-called material laws, claiming to cause disease, defining its types, its characteristics, and its cure, as well as its course or its classification, are forever dissolved in the universal solvent of the divine understanding. For, in reality, there is no disease, there is no matter to be sick, and no mortal mind to conceive, entertain, or perpetuate it. Christian Science declares and demonstrates that all is divine Mind, Spirit, and its complete harmonious universe of perfect ideas, man. The more clearly this verity is perceived, the more exalted becomes all human activity. The belief in the government of mortal mind, through its so-called laws, is replaced by the Christ understanding of the government of divine Mind, Principle, forever manifested through the ceaseless activity of perfect ideas.

And as this great truth concerning the government by divine Principle becomes more firmly grasped, the divine sonship of man will be better understood, until man finds himself self-governed. He will see that this only selfhood is eternally the reflection of the divine Mind, as idea, and subject to no claims of any lesser government.

ernment. "Like our nation, Christian Science has its Declaration of Independence," we read under the marginal heading, "Proper self-government," in Science and Health, on page 106, and Mrs. Eddy adds: "God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience. Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."

This understanding of infinite Mind as the only government is the law of liberation from all the ills of the flesh, for one becomes awakened into seeing man in his true light, perfect, and forever dwelling in the divine consciousness. For man is, throughout eternity, the son of God, the image and likeness of divine Life, Truth, and Love, ever maintaining his true identity in that likeness. Man was never born in matter, never lived after the flesh, and never died. This is the true light that cometh into the world, forever removing the darkness of material beliefs, and revealing heaven as it really is. For, heaven is not a locality but a state of consciousness, and is so defined in the Christian Science textbook, on page 587, "HEAVEN, Harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul."

## Let Us Picnic There at Audley Court

"The Bull, the Fleecce are cramm'd, and not a room  
For love or money. Let us picnic there  
At Audley Court."

I spoke, while Audley feast  
Hum'd like a hive all round the  
narrow quay.

To Francis, with a basket on his arm,  
To Francis just alighted from the boat,  
And breathing of the sea. "With all  
my heart."

Said Francis, Then we shoulder'd  
thru' the swarm,  
And round by the stillness of the beach  
To where the bay runs up its latest  
horn.

We left the dying ebb that faintly  
lipp'd  
The flat red granite; so by many a  
sweep

Of meadow smooth from aftermath we  
reach'd  
The griffin-guarded gates, and pass'd  
thru' all

The pillar'd dusk of sounding sycamores,  
And cross'd the garden to the gardener's lodge,  
With all its casements bedded, and its  
walls

And chimneys muffled in the leafy vine.  
There, on a slope of orchard, Francis  
laid

A damask napkin wrought with horse  
and hound,  
Brought out a dusky loaf that smelt of  
home.

And, half-cut-down, a pasty . . .  
and so we sat and eat  
And talk'd old matters over; . . .

He sang his song, and I replied with  
mine:  
I found it in a volume, all of songs,  
Knock'd down to me, when old Sir  
Robert's pride,

His books—the more the pity, so I  
said—  
Came to the hammer here in March—  
and this

I set the words, and added names I  
knew . . .

So sang we each to either, Francis  
Hale.

The farmer's son, who lived across the  
bay,  
My friend; and I, that having where-  
withal,

And in the fallow leisure of my life  
A rolling stone of here and every-  
where,

Did what I would; but ere the night  
we rose  
And saunter'd home beneath a moon,  
that, just

In crescent, dimly rain'd about the leaf  
Twilights of airy silver, till we  
reach'd

The limit of the hills; and as we sank  
From rock to rock upon the glooming  
quay.

The town was hush'd beneath us:  
lower down  
The bay was oily calm; the harbor-  
buoy,

Sole star of phosphorescence in the  
calm,  
With one green sparkle ever and anon  
Dipt by itself, and we were glad at  
heart.

—Tennyson.

## Spring's Opening Day

A lovely variant of early spring days; not that perfect thing when sun and wind are on the meridian together, with soft warmth and sailing clouds, but a noon of still air, the sun hot upon the face, so that the little ruffling breeze from the south-east which blows and falls once in a minute is none too cool. In the garden-walks the tortoiseshell butterflies got up under my feet, and hovered by sizes and sevens at once on the white carpet of the arabis, where the bees kept up a steady drone. The sky was cloudless, save where low down in the west streaks and streamers of vapor lay all day. The sunlight was broad and pure; every shadow full of vivid color. The mind, which perhaps has need of this semblance of fixed points in the smooth lapse of being, draws the white chalk score under today, as definitely this year's opening day of spring.—"Idle-hurst," by John Halsham.

## Simplicity of Character

Simplicity of character is the natural result of profound thought.—Hazlitt.

## The Excellence of Goldsmith

"The high degree of excellence attained by Goldsmith in such various and distinct species of literary effort, is worthy of remark," says Henry T. Tuckerman in "Rambles and Reveries." "As an essayist, he has contributed some of the most pure and graceful specimens of English prose discoverable in the whole range of literature. His best comedy continues to maintain much of its original popularity, notwithstanding the revolutions which public taste has undergone since it was first produced; and 'The Hermit' is still an acknowledged model in ballad-writing. If from his more finished works, we turn to those which were thrown off under the pressing exigencies of his life, it is astonishing what a contrast of subjects employed his pen. During his college days, he was constantly writing ballads on popular events, which he disposed of at five shillings each, and subsequently, after his literary career had fairly commenced, we find him sedulously occupied in preparing prefaces, historical compilations, translations, and reviews for the book-sellers; one day throwing off a pamphlet on the Cock-Lane ghost, and the next inditing Biographical Sketches of Beau Nash; at one moment, busy upon a festive song, and at another deep in composing the words for an Oratorio. It is curious, with the intense sentiment and finished pictures of fashionable life with which the fictions of our day abound, fresh in the memory, to open the Vicar of Wakefield. We seem to be reading the memoirs of an earlier era, instead of a different sphere of life. There are no wild and improbable incidents, no startling views, and with the exception of Burchell's incognito, no attempt to excite interest through the attraction of mystery. And yet, few novels have enjoyed such extensive and permanent favor. It is yet the standard work for introducing students on the continent to a knowledge of our language, and although popular taste at present demands quite a different style of entertainment, yet Goldsmith's novel is often reverted to with delight, from the vivid contrast it presents to the reigning school; while the attractive picture it affords of rural life and humble virtue, will ever render it intrinsically dear and valuable."

## An Hour With Wilkie

I would not give an hour's conversation with Wilkie about paintings, in his earnest but precise and original enthusiasm, for all the enthusiasm and declamation of the common run of amateurs and artists.—Washington Irving.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### "Pittsburgh Plus" and Fair Business

It is a matter of no small moment that the Federal Trade Commission has made formal complaint against the United States Steel Corporation and eleven subsidiary companies charging unlawful methods of carrying on business. For a long time action of this nature has been under consideration by the Commission. It has been urged by users of steel products in the western sections of the country. But action has been hindered by certain doubts of the Commission as to whether it could properly proceed in the matter. Those doubts have now been so far overcome that three out of five members of the board have voted the issuance of the complaint. Their view has overridden that of the two dissenting members, and the majority declaration, therefore, is that the Steel company respondents are using an unfair method of competition in violation of Section 5 of the Commission's Organic Act, and Section 2 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act. These sections, in effect, declare that unfair methods of competition are unlawful, and prohibit price discriminations where their effect may be substantially to lessen competition or to create a monopoly. If the methods complained of are actually contrary to law, as the Commission believes, the importance of this complaint may be readily deduced from the extent of the steel industry in the United States, and its intimate relationship to countless other industries in which steel is a vital factor, notably all kinds of building and construction. But the complaint has even a broader significance. While the methods with which it undertakes to deal are those of the steel industry, they are asserted to be common to many of the other basic industries of the country. Thus the effect of the Trade Commission's complaint will be to bring up, for review by the courts, a method of procedure which, while now generally accepted by big business in the United States, is challenged as unfair and harmful to the consumers who are dependent upon big business for their means of carrying on.

It appears that the legality of the Steel Corporation's methods turns largely upon a matter of price-fixing. By the arrangement or influence of the United States Steel Corporation, users of all steel products, except rails, no matter where or by whom these products are made, are required to pay the price "free on board" Pittsburgh, plus an amount equivalent to the freight between Pittsburgh and the place where the steel is used. Steel products, in any other city than Pittsburgh, even if they are destined for use within a block or two of a steel plant, must yet pay this "Pittsburgh plus" price. The excuse offered, apparently, is that there is a greater advantage, for a greater number of people, in such a stabilizing of prices as this method involves than there is in allowing a variety of prices. That the stabilization sought by this method is readily obtainable, becomes evident through Pittsburgh dispatches to New York on the very date of the publication of the Trade Commission's complaint. A significant paragraph from these dispatches was worded like this: "That the steel market is now stabilized throughout, by the recent advances by independents and reductions by the Steel Corporation, is well established. No question is raised that a buyer seeking to make a purchase at this time would have to pay the regular prices." The same dispatches intimate that the independents might begin cutting prices before very long; but that their action in this respect would depend upon whether their loss would be less by cutting prices than by refraining from cutting and thereby losing business. That these independents are, however, somewhat at the mercy of the Steel Corporation was implied by the accompanying statement that the Steel Corporation is rather differently situated from the independents, since its control of many plants allows it to economize by closing some at the same time that it continues to operate others.

The Steel Corporation has until May 31 for making formal answer to the complaint. In the meantime the action of the Federal Trade Commission is recalling to public attention the findings of the United States Supreme Court, a year ago, against dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. That suit was brought on the assumption that the Steel Corporation was engaged in illegal restraint of trade and the exercise of monopoly. The government contended that "the combination embodied in the corporation unduly restrains competition by its necessary effect and therefore is unlawful regardless of purposes," though it added that a wrongful purpose would aggravate the offense. The majority opinion, of Chief Justice White and Justices McKenna, Holmes, and Van Devanter, declined to yield to the contention of the government, and was unable to see that the public interest would be served by the dissolution of the corporation or the separation from it of some of its subsidiaries. The majority felt moreover that such a dissolution would risk an injury to the public interest, and possibly a material disturbance of, and perhaps serious detriment to the foreign trade. The opinion given at that time makes interesting reading now, in the light of the complaint of the Federal Trade Commission. But no less interesting is the minority opinion of the same court, which was concurred in by Justices Day, Clark and Pitney. Justices McReynolds and Brandeis held aloof; the former was Attorney-General of the United States when the government's dissolution suit was instituted, and the latter, prior to his appointment to the Supreme Bench, had expressed an opinion to the effect that the Steel Corporation was in effect a trust within the meaning of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The minority pointed out that, in their view, while complete monopolization of the steel business had not been attained, the combination clearly controlled one-half of the steel business of the country, and under the theory of the Sherman Act

should be dissolved. They held that, if dissolution were effected, instead of one dominating combination with scattered competition there would be competitive conditions throughout the whole trade, which would carry into effect the policy of the law.

Thus it is apparent that even judicial opinion in the United States is not by any means unified on the question of the Steel Corporation and its business methods, unless perhaps on the point that the corporation is actually in a dominating position in its own line of industry. Consequently, a further judicial study of the subject can only be welcomed. The head of the Steel Corporation himself has been quoted as saying that he believes the Trade Commission has jurisdiction in respect to the question now raised, and also that the question is one of the most important that the commissioners have ever had before them or ever will have.

### Albania and the Greek Epirotes

THE fact that, for some time past, comparatively little has been heard of Northern Epirus is no indication that the situation in that district has in any way improved. The very reverse is the case. As far back as last November it was pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor that Albania was rapidly becoming a rallying ground for the Turk, and that the Albanian Government was intriguing with a horde of Turkish pashas and officers of the Kemalists army, who were organizing the Albanian forces with a view to launching an attack, at some time, against Greece and Serbia. Side by side with these military preparations under Turkish tutelage, a system of widespread persecution of the Christian population was inaugurated; and was steadily and ruthlessly developed, with the truly Turkish object of redressing the balance of population in favor of the Muhammadans. This persecution is still proceeding. Thus, some time ago, the so-called Albanian Government, with the obvious purpose of committing the Greek population of Northern Epirus to a recognition of Albanian rule, proclaimed a general election. The Greeks promptly replied with a complete refusal to attend the polls, and the Albanian Government immediately countered by issuing a declaration to the effect that the Orthodox Greek Epirotes were traitors to Albania, and enjoining upon the military and civil authorities "to arrest all those who abstain from the polls."

Now such an injunction was, of course, obviously incapable of fulfillment. It is quite impossible to imprison a whole population, and the Albanian Government had no thought of attempting it. The declaration clearly intimated, however, to the military and civil authorities that the Albanian Government regarded the Greek Epirotes as traitors, and that the civil and military authorities would do well to treat them as such. That was all that was desired or necessary. The Albanian bands did the rest. They are still active. The latest reports from Northern Epirus indicate a quite deliberate attempt to exterminate the Greek population or to compel the flight of the people into Greek Epirus.

The most shameful aspect of the whole affair is the all too obvious complicity of Italy. The whole drift of Italian policy, in regard to Northern Epirus, has, for some time, been in one direction, namely, that of preventing the consummation of the great Pan-Epirotic hope, reunion with Greece. It was with this end in view that Italy surrendered the control of the Province to the Muhammadan Government at Durazzo, in the December of 1919, and it was with this end in view that she provoked the "war" with Albania, in the summer of last year. Quite recently it has been deliberately stated by the well-known authority on Greek affairs, Leon Maccas, in a memorandum submitted to the League of Nations, that Italy has an understanding with the Albanian Government "to oppose the enforcement of the Treaty of Paris, which awards Northern Epirus to Greece." Albania, in return, promises to reward Italy by surrendering the port of Santi-Quaranta in Northern Epirus for permanent Italian occupation.

To condemn all these actions, however, is not to get to the root of the matter. The burden of blame for the present deplorable situation in Northern Epirus rests, in the first place, upon all the allied and associated powers, and, in the second place, upon the present government in Athens. That it is the considered judgment of the Allies that Northern Epirus shall be annexed to Greece there is no question. Under the treaty signed in Paris, in the January of last year, it was provided that, as soon as a solution had been reached on the Adriatic question, Greece should, automatically, proceed to occupy Northern Epirus, including Korytza. Some nine months later, the Adriatic question was settled, by the Treaty of Rapallo, but, within a fortnight of that event, came the defeat of Mr. Venizelos in the general election in Greece, his retirement from office, and his withdrawal from the country. Whether or not the great powers would have furthered the realization of the terms of the Paris treaty in regard to Northern Epirus had Mr. Venizelos remained in control it is impossible to say, but, as matters stand at present, nothing has been done, and the Greek Epirotes continue to suffer the outrages and persecutions which they have endured now for so long.

Neither is it possible for the United States to repudiate responsibility for the matter. It is true that the United States is not a party to the treaty and, therefore, theoretically, cannot be held responsible. Still, the moral obligation of the United States to support the claims of Greece are overwhelming. Less than a year ago, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported unanimously in favor of the award of Northern Epirus, including Korytza, to Greece, and the Senate adopted the resolution unanimously. The declaration, moreover, of President Harding on the subject, last October, was entirely unequivocal. "I voted in the Senate and I abide by the expression of sentiment," Mr. Harding declared, "that Thrace, Smyrna, the Twelve Islands, and Northern Epirus, including Korytza, are Greek, and should be incorporated in the Kingdom of Greece."

The allied powers may have greater political questions to settle than the Northern Epirus question, but they have no greater, or more urgent moral question to settle, and there is very great need that it should be disposed of at the earliest possible moment.

### The New Foreign Policy

THOSE who have desired, as well as those who have opposed, a reversal of what, for eight years, has been the recognized foreign policy of the United States need have no further doubt as to the program which has been outlined by the Harding Administration. At quite frequent intervals since March 4 there have appeared definite statements of the government's policies in dealing with world affairs. The matters dealt with have been disposed of in a manner which permits of no misunderstanding. It has been made increasingly apparent, as one State Department note has emphasized and confirmed the premise of the preceding documents, that there is to be, even if there has not already been, a return, so far as such a return is possible, to a policy of Americanism.

There is to be no withdrawal from those friendships and beneficial alliances which existed for many years before 1914, but it seems to be quite apparent that the desire is to reestablish such friendly relationships upon the basis which existed prior to the war, rather than to enter into more intimate alliances. It is admitted, of course, that the status quo ante bellum, of which so much was heard in the early days of the war, may never be actually restored. There have been both political and economic upheavals which compel the recognition of new alignments and new relations. But it must appear that it is the intention of President Harding and his advisers to see to it that the United States returns, as nearly as possible, to the beaten path in which it found prosperity and safety. This does not mean isolation in a selfish and self-satisfied sense. Few who, of old, proclaimed their faith in the policies for which Americanism was synonymous felt it necessary to apologize. Some who were prone to complain, at times, that there was a lack of that aggressiveness which they felt a powerful government should manifest, in season and out of season, usually came to the point where they realized that wisdom, fair-dealing, justice, and unselfishness not infrequently caused the mountains of discord to be removed.

But it cannot be said that the declaration of the present and future administrative policy indicates a tendency toward reactionism. It does not indicate reactionism when the plummet comes to rest at the exact perpendicular. Mr. Harding long ago urged an early return to "normalcy." Evidently the construction placed upon his words was somewhat circumscribed. Those who heard and read his declaration believed it referred or applied only to material and economic conditions. Now it seems that he had a broader and larger conception. A return to "normalcy," to his understanding, evidently means a renewed consecration to the traditions and fundamentals of government as Americans understand government. It is not to be forgotten that there is still a great work to be done in restoring the equilibrium of the world, in bringing all the plummets, large and small, to perpendicular, but it is sought to make it equally clear that in this work each nation must do its full part. It is intimated, though not with undue emphasis, that America in no way added to the burdens of the friendly powers by her activity in the war. There is no doubt whatever that, so far as the present administration is concerned, the United States has withdrawn from the forum in which it is sought to correct, by some formula which it is suspected never has been discovered, the economic and political disorders of masses and nations which have no common purposes and no common aims. This is not isolation. It would be vain to suppose that any great nation could set itself up as a thing apart, denying and repelling friendly intercourse. Such has never been the policy of the United States. Such its policy can never be.

### The Birmingham Repertory Theater

THE great midland city of England is proud of its Repertory, and justly so, because, while kindred organizations in Manchester and other important cities have surrendered, one by one, to the insistent claims of the box office, Birmingham, without surrendering anything essential, still keeps its flag flying serenely above the little house in Station Road.

The Birmingham Repertory Theater was started on February 15, 1913, as the result of seven or eight years' spade work in the city, undertaken with the purpose of interesting audiences "in what the promoters considered to be plays that were the product not merely of an ability to catch a market, but of earnest conviction about life, and the power to translate this conviction into drama." These promoters were three, Mr. Barry Jackson as proprietor, Mr. John Drinkwater as general manager, and Mr. Bache Matthews as business head; of these the first gave, and gives, wealth as well as great enthusiasm and first-rate ability to an enterprise which he regards himself as holding in trust, until the time that is surely coming, when the people of Birmingham, through their civic authorities, shall lift the honorable responsibility from his shoulders.

Mr. Jackson sent to Germany an architect, who studied there, among other theater designs, that of Kuntzler, at Munich, which was subsequently followed as regards general plan. The result is a compact and cozy little house, simple but quite beautiful, seating comfortably some 450 spectators, from boxes to balcony, whence all can get a good view of the stage. The seats are reasonably priced, but, with accommodation so limited, the good weeks, of course, do no more than pay for the bad ones; and it will be evident that an annual profit is not easily secured, having regard to the non-commercial, though always practical, ideals of the promoters.

The company is not a local one. It was built up originally from among London actors, of whom two only now remain, the vacancies as they occur being still filled from London, though "locals" are always requisitioned for "walking on." The policy adopted is to secure keen men, devoted to their profession, and young enough to be shaped thoroughly to the varied requirements of a theater such as this. The actors' contracts are usually for one year, and salaries are paid up to £15 a week, without deduction for vacations. Thoroughly well the players

earn their money, under the charge of Mr. A. E. Filmer, the stage director, now undertaking work formerly done by Mr. John Drinkwater, who turned from managing toward play-writing after the triumph of "Abraham Lincoln," which broke all Birmingham records by running at the Repertory for seven weeks. Every Repertory play runs ordinarily for about two weeks.

Excepting only such things as stage-armor, all the properties are made in the workshops adjoining the theater, and all the costumes in the theater itself, the general idea being to keep the productions simple, yet always beautiful, and in as complete harmony as possible with the spirit of the play, whether it be a Shakespearean tragedy, or the slightest comedy from a modern pen, such as Sierra's "The Romantic Young Lady," which is one of the latest Repertory successes.

The stage methods are all practical, up-to-date, and so contrived as to facilitate swift dramatic action. In putting on Shakespeare, for example, there will be a fixed set, with a movable back, which will allow the drama to be played through in two and a half hours, with one interval, and no substantial cuts. By lowering the footlights, room can be made, in front of the curtain, for a prologue and epilogue, a Greek chorus, or for the citizen, his wife, and the young bloods as in "The Knight of the Burning Pestle." Between the apron-stage and the fixed scene is a middle stage, with the main stage behind it—a triple arrangement that reduces the length of intervals to a minimum. The lighting is by "Fortuny" lamps, whose rays are reflected on to a fixed and domed stage-back, from silk curtains, which, by diffusing the rays, give very natural effects.

As to the plays—two hundred or so—that have been put on since 1913, what shall we say? They include everything that is good, from "Macbeth" and the social raillery of "The Charity That Began at Home," to such commentaries on middle-class life as Elizabeth Baker's "Over the Garden Wall." No nationality is excluded, nor any theme that conforms to the theater's standards of truth and of art. Here many neglected masterpieces have been successfully revived, and many a meritorious play has found its first production, though at Birmingham, as elsewhere, the supply of plays much exceeds the demand. The discovery and reward of new talent in play-writing remains always a part of the management's aim.

The Birmingham Repertory Theater, a Repertory in fact as well as in name, guided by sane and capable men, who understand their business and their art, is doing work of the utmost value, in maintaining the great traditions of the British stage. There is no organization touching the drama of today which more deserves support and success. May it prosper, and at last multiply as it should.

### Editorial Notes

THE Editor of the *Matin* seems anxious to engage in a personal attack upon Mr. Clemenceau, a thing dangerous in itself. He has discovered that a warning was sent, from the French Embassy in Washington, to Paris, that the Senate would repudiate the treaty negotiated by Mr. Wilson. Clearly Mr. Lauzanne is coming perilously near assuming the famous rôle of the young lady of Riga. Mr. Clemenceau replies, with just a suspicion of contempt, that America's choice of an envoy was her affair alone, and that he could not decide whether the elections were going to give Mr. Wilson a majority or not. It is here that the appropriateness of the poem becomes so striking:—

There was a young lady of Riga,  
Who smiled as she rode on a tiger,  
When she finished her ride  
Her place was inside,  
And the smile on the face of the tiger.

WHEN Lincoln said, "You can fool some of the people all the time, and all the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time," he perhaps had in mind the way in which figures may be used to prove or disprove the same case. For instance, one expert, in recently calculating the results of the progress of the American dollar toward its former value, makes two widely different uses of the same figures in his deductions. First, he finds that a dollar, today, is worth 18 cents more than it was last May. That is to say, a dollar, which was then worth 46 cents, is now worth 64 cents, compared with its pre-war counterpart. But unfortunately he goes on to tell the American school teacher that if she received \$800 last May she now receives \$944, so far as the food value of her salary goes. In one way this is true, but, as it actually affects the teacher, the value of her \$800 now is, as the expert first calculated, 64 cents on the dollar. Thus her \$800 is equal to only \$512 instead of \$944, so far as actual purchasing power is concerned.

MR. SINCLAIR LEWIS, following his successful work of fiction, "Main Street," depicting a phase of changing American life, has relieved his feelings by rushing on to the lecture platform. This habit of lecturing by popular authors, one supposes, is a part of the general desire, to know something intimate of the men and women who can greatly entertain people. All the same the modern haste of the immature craftsman to rush into the limelight is perhaps questionable. Mr. Lewis is now in line with the literary prophets, but think of Sir Walter Scott writing "Waverley" and concealing the authorship because he considered the writing of novels beneath his dignity as a grave clerk of the Court of Sessions! Ages must have elapsed between then and now!

STRAIGHT speaking, accompanied by decisive action, is clearly the demand of the hour when it comes to the question of upholding the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Volstead is certainly showing himself ready to meet this demand: Not only is his bone-dry measure, now before Congress, calculated to negative completely the notorious Palmer ruling in regard to the sale of beer as "medicine," but he has served formal notice on the liquor adherents that appeals for a modification of national prohibition are useless. "Such petitions, when sent to Congress, each member of which has sworn to support the amendment, are," he says, "an insult."